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THREE DAYS' BATTLES.

A French Defeat on Tuesday Admitted.

Victory Claimed by Them on Wednesday.

Reported Capture of Thirty Guns by the French.

Indefinite Statements as to Yesterday's Battle.

GREAT CARNAGE IN ALL.

Courcelles an Important French Victory.

Fresh Armies on Both Sides Moving Forward.

Reported Concurrence of England in a New French Boundary.

PARIS NOTES.

The Fillibustering Story—Curious Developments—Ex-Confederates as Prussian Spies—McMahon and Bazaine—Discouragment of the Invaders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 1—9:46 A. M.—The sensational story published yesterday in the *Figaro*, of this city, about the sailing of twenty fillibustering vessels from various ports in the United States, manned by German seamen, to prey upon French commerce, has been traced to American agents of Prussia now in Paris.

EX-CONFEDERATES AS PRUSSIAN AGENTS.

There are some curious revelations, in connection with this matter, expected, as some of the old hands concerned in the plots concocted by Confederate agents here during the American war are mixed up in it, together with certain journalists who operate from London. The *Figaro* was sold by its insatiable appetite for *canards*.

BAZAINE AND M'MAHON.

According to the best information here, the combined movements of Marshal BAZAINE and Gen. MCMAHON are most successful. Their strategic plans, which have been well devised and executed with great promptness, are directed against all the weak points in the enemy's lines.

FRENCH PRESTIGE MAINTAINED.

The French victory at Courcelles was one of great importance, in maintaining the national prestige against overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Confidence has been entirely restored by it.

PRUSSIAN DISCOURAGEMENT INCREASING.

The idea of a siege of Paris is ridiculed here. A dispatch today from one of the TIMES' correspondents, on the Prussian side, represents the discouragement of the invaders as on the increase. The cry of "On to Paris" is becoming daily fainter and fainter.

HAVOC OF DISEASE.

The exposure consequent upon the bad supply of camp equipage, and the diseases engendered by change of diet and water, unavoidable in an enemy's country, are making fearful havoc in the ranks of the Prussians.

THE BATTLES IN THE NORTH.

Failly Surprised on Tuesday by the Prussians—A French Victory on Wednesday—Bazaine Engaged Yesterday—The Battle at Carignan.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—*Le Public* says the Government has received no official dispatches today, in consequence of the cessation of telegraphic communication between Sedan and Mézières, but it is certain that battles were fought on Tuesday and Wednesday. The first was a surprise, which resulted in a partial panic in the *corps d'armée* of Gen. FAILLY, who, awaiting the arrival of Gen. WIMPFFEN, his successor, still commanded. There were also separate and detached conflicts, in which our troops displayed great heroism; but there was a want of unity during the engagement, and the Prussians claim the victory. But in the battle of yesterday there is no question that MCMAHON had a great success against the troops of both Princes.

FIGHTING ON THURSDAY.

BAZAINE was not engaged yesterday, but it is known that he today continues the work so energetically begun by MCMAHON. The Corps Vinoy, which a few days ago passed through Paris, reached the battle-field yesterday, and is doubtless fighting now.

FRENCH DEFEAT AT CARIGNAN.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the *Standard*, dated Florenville, Belgium, this (Thursday) morning, says:

"The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florenville.) There was furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Armigny and Douzy."

APPREHENDED ENCROACHMENT ON BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of FLANDERS at Philipsonville.

FRENCH LOSSES ON TUESDAY.

VARENNES via BERLIN, Sept. 1.—MCMAHON'S efforts to rescue Metz have entirely failed in consequence of the defeat he sustained on Tuesday, when he lost twenty guns. The French losses were immense as compared with those of the Prussians. The Uhlans and dismounted Hussars, took near Sedan, two strong positions, in spite of the determined resistance of the French.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES ON WEDNESDAY.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1—6½ P. M.—The Belgian newspapers, this evening, publish the following telegram:

BASILLON, Aug. 31,—Fighting commenced at 9 o'clock this morning at Bazeille. The French are said to have captured thirty guns. No positive news of the result has been received.

M'MAHON'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Since MCMAHON left Rheims he has marched to Rethel, Vouziers, Buzancy, through the Meuse valley and Argonne Mountains to Stenay, and thence to Montmédy.

Another Indication of Fighting Yesterday—The Defeat of the French on the 30th.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1, via LONDON.—It is reported here that a fresh battle commenced today in the direction of Sedan. MCMAHON occupies a strong position.

The following official dispatch is from a Prussian source:

VARENNES, Sept. 1.—The endeavors of MCMAHON to relieve Metz have been thoroughly frustrated by the operations of the last few days and the battle of the 30th ult. The loss of the enemy is extraordinary great, while on on our side the loss is comparatively small. In the morning the Prussian Lancers and Hussars, the latter on foot, captured two villages in the neighborhood of Sedan, occupied by a strong force of infantry.

Withdrawal of McMahon Toward Sedan—Ten Thousand French Prisoners Taken on Tuesday—Movements of Bazaine—New French Armies in the Field.

BOUILLON, Belgium, Sept. 1—8 A. M.—Last night, after dark, MCMAHON withdrew toward Sedan, and concentrated his forces in a strong position. The army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, in Tuesday's battle, captured over ten thousand French prisoners. A number of French soldiers escaped into Belgium, but they were immediately disarmed. It is believed that MCMAHON will make yet another stand.

BAZAINE.

A rumor prevails here that Marshal BAZAINE attacked Gen. STEINMETZ on Tuesday, but the result is unknown. The rumor of the escape of BAZAINE'S army from Metz is discredited.

NEWS IN PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Dispatches received here from Paris, dated midnight, last night, show that nothing is known publicly of MCMAHON'S defeat. Paris papers of today state that MCMAHON, very strong, and with 600 cannon, has successfully crossed the Meuse, and is making forced marches on Montmédy.

NEW ARMIES MOVING—CONFIDENCE.

A new army is forming at Lyons. The French are said to be marching toward Chalons 100,000 strong. Private letters from Paris represent the city to be quiet, the people undismayed and confident of ultimate success. On Wednesday the Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN was at Vousiers with his army, and the Crown Prince of Saxony has passed through Valmy near St. Menehould with 100,000 men. The army under Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN is already at Bouzonville on the railroad between Forbach and Thionville. A French army, reported to be 100,000 strong, is hourly expected at Epernay, and the Prussians are withdrawing from the neighborhood of Rheims. The French are repairing the railways destroyed by the enemy.

The Truth, Semi-Officially, About McMahon's Movements—The Prussians at Longwy—Narrow Escape of Prince Frederick Charles.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—*La Patrie* says, semi-officially: "The misrepresentations of foreign journals, under Prussian influence, render it necessary to make a clear statement of the facts as to recent military events. Marshal MCMAHON, in carrying out his movements, has had several engagements with the enemy, in all of which he has been successful. He effected the crossing of the Meuse safely."

PRUSSIANS DRIVEN INTO LUXEMBOURG.

"At Longwy we gained a victory. The Prussians, defeated after a desperate struggle, took refuge on the territory of Luxembourg, where they are to be disarmed and obliged to remain. This information, which has just been received here, comes from no less trustworthy a source than that of the French representative at Luxembourg." The *Journal* adds: "It is plain from the situation of Longwy, Thionville and Metz that the plans of MCMAHON have so far been successfully executed."

ANOTHER ASSURANCE OF VICTORY.

La Liberté reports that MCMAHON has totally defeated the left wing and centre of the Prussians; that their losses were enormous, and that only the right wing was able to retreat in comparatively good order. The *Journal Officiel* says Gens. FROSSARD and BOURBAKI were wounded in the recent engagements. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES recently barely escaped capture by the Division Vinoy near Rheims. He passed over the road by which that division was marching half a mile in advance, in a carriage.

Meagre Reports of the Engagement—The Prussian Victory Indirectly Confirmed—A Series of Heavy but Indecisive Conflicts.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Indépendance Belge*, (Brussels,) of yesterday, says that Marshal MCMAHON, while on the heights of Vaux, on Tuesday, advancing to Montmédy, was attacked by the Germans and flung back, with dreadful carnage. This region of country is now absolutely depopulated. This corresponds with the Prussian account of the action near Beaumont, reported late last evening.

LONDON, Sept. 1—Noon.—No additional details of the defeat of MCMAHON are yet received.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The telegraph lines are still in inextricable confusion. The dates of the messages from the seat of war, and particularly those from Beaumont giving the details of the late battles, require verification.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—No news has been received here of any decisive battle, nor is it believed one has been fought. MCMAHON simply telegraphs that he has crossed the Meuse without being harassed by the enemy. Other accounts say there was a series of heavy encounters by detached portions of MCMAHON'S and Prince CHARLES' armies, with alternate advantages to both sides and severe losses accompanying.

THE BATTLE OF COURCELLES.

The *Gaulois* says: "Last night Marshal BARAGNAY D'HILLIERS assured the members of a Club that a battle had occurred at Courcelles, which resulted in a great victory for the French. Thirty thousand Prussians were placed *hors de combat*. A large convoy of provisions and baggage was captured by the French." The *Journal des Debates* says the wagons and fifty-nine horses, belonging to the Prussian Prince Royal, were captured near Chalons recently.

THE EARLY BATTLES.

Bazaine and the Jaumount Jarrries—The King of Prussia in the Battle of Aug. 17, at Metz.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A writer in the *Figaro* says BAZAINE, in one of the battles around Metz, entrapped the Prussians, some 25,000 strong, into the Jaumont quarries by the aid of spies disguised as peasants. The cavalry then fell on their rear, surprised and unable to wheel; the Prussians were cut down and suffered terribly. BAZAINE, however, is greatly mortified that this should have been reported at Paris as a victory.

KING WILLIAM AT METZ.

A Prussian correspondent, describing the scene at the battle of the 17th, near Metz, says: "For ten hours the King was exposed to the enemy's fire. He had taken a seat near a garden-wall, close to Rezonville. A worsted-spinning factory near by illuminated the Royal head-quarters. A ladder, one end resting on a pair of scales, and the other on a dead horse, furnished a seat for His Majesty. He was accompanied by Prince CHARLES, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Count VON BISMARCK, and Minister of War, VON ROON. The deepest silence reigned when suddenly Gen. VON MOLTKE approached and cried, "Your Majesty, we have conquered." Hurrah! was the response, and the party, all life now, began a frugal supper of soldiers brown bread and whisky.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—LOUIS, of Hesse, has received the order of the Iron Cross for gallantry in the recent battles around Metz.

STRASBOURG.

Protest from Alsatians in Paris Against Prussian Barbarities.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Alsatians in Paris held a meeting today, which was well attended. Speeches were made, and the following protest was drawn up and signed by thousands: "The Alsatians at present in Paris protest against the cruelties of which Strasburg is the glorious victim. To pour red-hot shot and petroleum bombs into a city of 100,000 inhabitants, to burn private property, destroy cathedrals, libraries, and museums; to refuse to allow women and children to leave; to force men to work in open ditches against their own coutrymen, are hateful violations of the laws of war, which must be denounced to the indignation of the civilized world. We ask the Corps Legislatif to decree that Strasbourg has deserved well of the country, and to pronounce with power on the urgency of sending assistance into Alsace to prevent the complete ruin and surrender of the strong place which constitutes the principal rampart of France.

Destructive Character of the Bombardment—A Successful Sortie—Prussian Fire Directed on Dwellings, Not the Fortifications—Heroism of the Garrison.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The siege of Strasbourg continues. Great slaughter has been occasioned by the vigorous bombardment. The garrison made a sortie on Tuesday night and drove the Germans several miles.

NO SURRENDER.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—A letter from Strasbourg continues the complaints against the Prussians for firing on the houses and not on the defenses. A quarter of the city has been destroyed. The inhabitants clamor, "Death rather than surrender." The besiegers employ the prisoners they capture to work in the trenches.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

At the meeting of the Corps Legislatif last evening one of the Ministers declared that Strasbourg deserved well of the country, and that it should always remain French. Deputy KELLER demanded the sending of a commission to arm the people of the Upper Rhine, who were ready to rise *en masse*.

HEROISM OF THE GARRISON.

Everywhere Strasbourg, its citizens and garrison are deluged with praise. The Bishop of the city has urged the commander to hold out till the last prayer is uttered, then retire to the citadel and raze the city rather than let in the enemy.

BARBARITY OF THE SIEGE.

The commander at Strasbourg has published the determination of the people to burn the city rather than surrender. The Prussians have refused the appeal lately made by the citizens to spare the dwelling part of the city, on the ground that it would thus defer capitulation. The same object dictated their refusal to permit the departure of the women and children.

PARIS.

Quarters for 100,000 Defenders Asked—The Minister of War—Confidence in the Working Men—Defense of Lyons—The Surrounded Uhlans.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Count DE PALIKAO asks of the inhabitants of Paris quarters for 100,000 of the Mobile Guard, who have been called from the country to defend the capital. Gratuitous offers are expected from the proprietors of large establishments.

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE.

The Minister of War, yesterday, in the Corps Legislatif, said he was sure the Chambers would act rightly in leaving him freedom of action. What had been done in so short a time was an earnest of what would be done in the immediate future. A proposition appointing a commission to arm the people in the invaded provinces, which was opposed by the Ministry, was rejected by a vote of 180 to 59. *La Liberté* says the Minister of War expresses every confidence in the working men. He knows their valor and does not hesitate to arm them for the defense of the capital. The inhabitants of several villages in the vicinity of Paris, who had been ordered to move into the city, today received counter orders.

LYONS OR PARIS.

Lyons has been prepared for defense by order of the Minister of War, who supposes that the Prussians, knowing Paris now to be strong, may attempt Lyons. Nothing will be left undone, where the slightest danger is threatened, to make all secure.

THE PRUSSIAN CAVALRY IN MARNE.

Count PALIKAO confirms the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry is surrounded in the Forest of the Marne, and escape is impossible.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SPIES.

M. MICHELET, the author, has addressed a letter to the Government deprecating capital punishment in the cases of alleged spies, where the trial is so hasty and the charges frequently turn out unfounded after the victim has suffered death.

THE GUARDS DRILLING.

The National Guard drills several hours daily. Its numbers have now so largely increased it has become a formidable force.

Old Arms Seized to Defend the City—Official Denial of the Filibuster Story—A Change in the Command of the Garde Nationale.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Three hundred thousand old muskets, discovered in the hands of dealers, have been seized and distributed to the force now collected here for the defense of the city.

THE FIGARO CANARD.

A dispatch has just been received from the French Ambassador at Washington contradicting the report of the departure of German filibusters from the United States. The *Figaro's canard* has excited the wrath of the public against the editor.

A NEW COMMANDER.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Gen. MATTERONGO, who distinguished himself in the Crimea and in Italy, has been appointed to the command of the Parisian National Guard in place of Gen. DE TRAUMARRE. There are complaints in the delay of the expulsion of the Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Paris is again accessible from this city by way of Brussels.

M. GAILLERDET'S DISPATCH.

McMahon's Instructions—The French Cavalry—Unity Among the Parisians—Devastation of the Country—American Neutrality—The Senate and the Corps Legislatif—The French Forces.

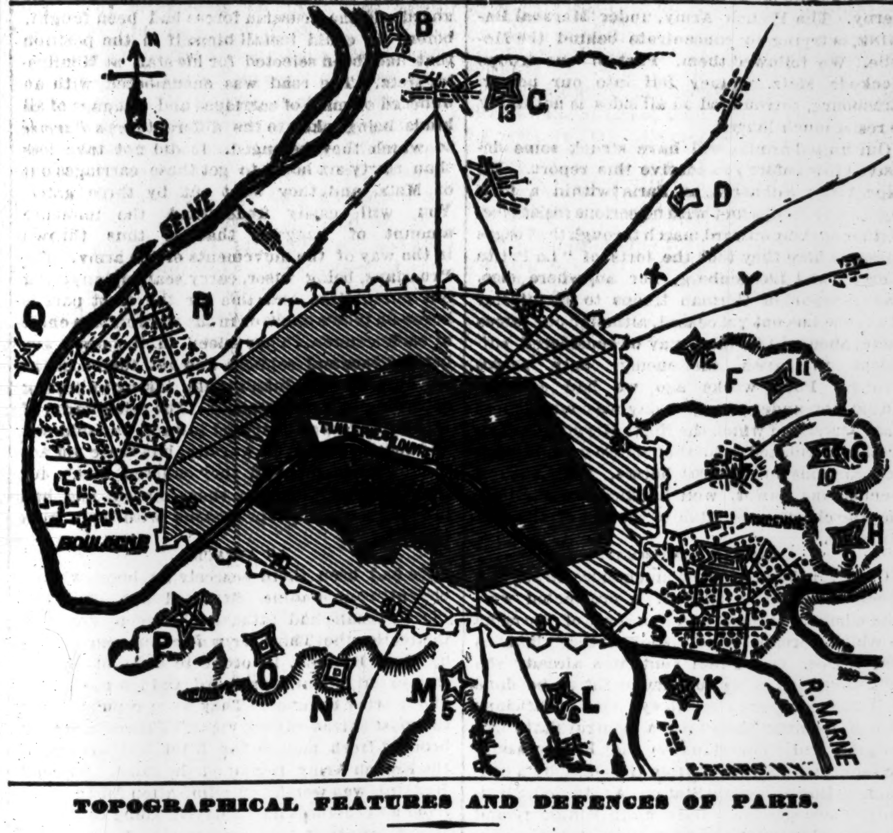
We give below the most important portion of Mr. GAILLARDET'S last dispatch to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*: "The theatre of hostilities changes place, and it may be that Paris will never be besieged. Today it is in the forests of Ardennes and of the Meuse, that the great part is played. The commandant of the army of Metz is virtually under the orders of MCMAHON, with whom it is his duty to co-operate in the great struggle which, it may be, will decide the fate of the campaign—the fate of the country. I have seen the text of the instructions sent to MCMAHON by M. DE MONTAUBAN. He limits himself to directing the former neither to seek nor to shun the battle, but to keep watch that the enemy shall not attack any isolated corps in the condition of an inferior force, and not to allow the separation from the wings of the central body of the army. He has a brilliant revenge to take, and at the council of the ministers, where they look at the situation coolly, they do not doubt that he will take it.

From the accounts received up to noon at the Bureaux of War, the junction of the Prussian Armies is effected with difficulty. To sum up, their junction is not made and MCMAHON has the power, if not the wish of fighting them separately with twenty-four hours interval. We await with feverish impatience the first echo of the shock. The preliminaries of the battle have just commenced. There have been several serious engagements on the skirt of the forest of Nouart, at Beaumont and Carignan; the result is not officially known, but MCMAHON telegraphs that he has succeeded in safely crossing the Meuse. Our cavalry distinguishes itself on the line of the advanced guard. Three engagements—two victories. The last has been obtained at Burany, by our chasseurs over the Saxon dragoons, supported by a battery of *mitrailleuse*, which has fallen into our hands. It is not without bitterness that I announce this advantage. We have preserved the automony of Saxony, since Sadowa, at the risk of a war; the sword and death recompense us for having fulfilled the duties of a traditional amity. The faithfulness and the courage of the Alsatians cause us to forget these deceptions. Strasburg holds out heroically, and, despite a murderous bombardment and the dearth of provisions, ULRICH, one of the glories of the siege of Sebastopol, will yield only at the last extremity. They tell me that reinforcements have just been sent to him from Besancon,

The Parisian population, purged from a foreign and hostile element, has never been more united. Yesterday, a deputation of workmen from the Faubourg Saint Antoine, from Charonne, from Belleville, from La Villette, from Montmartre, and from Clichy came to the Committee of Defense, to offer to construct barricades in those quarters, and to defend them against the attacks of the enemy. The offer has been accepted; but this expedient will be resorted to only in case of absolute necessity. We are not, moreover, in the times of 1814 and 1815. Paris was then an open city; she is today one of the most thoroughly fortified places of Europe, and her defense will be something more than a simple question of national *amour propre*.

The march of the enemy upon Paris, by Aisne and Basse-Marne, has been abandoned; it continues by Haute-Marne and Aube, but it appears to have for an object, rather, the destruction of the railroads, telegraph lines and bridges. The devastation of the farms and vineyards of that region is heart-rending. And King WILLIAM, in the name of civilization, interdicts the inhabitants from defending themselves against his Landwehr, itself composed of residents snatched ruthlessly from their hearths, and enjoins their remaining, under pain of death, passive spectators of their ruin and their disgrace. American fair dealing has been unjustly put in question, in respect to the pretended Prussian armaments in the United States. It was a simple newspaper report, which no one has believed, and to which Mr. CHEVREAU did justice in the Corps Legislatif. The Senate is just giving signs of life. It has unanimously approved all that the Corps Legislatif has done since the 6th. It decrees, further, that all French citizens defending their hearths are part of the National Guard, which now makes a part of the army. They are, in consequence, considered as soldiers, and enjoy similar rights to pensions. It is a direct answer to the inhuman proclamation of the King of Prussia. The reporters of that law, M. M. HAUSSMANN and DE FORCADE, have individually apprised us that the effective strength of our forces is made up of 700,000 men of the regular army, 504,000 Gardes Mobiles, and of the annular contingent of 140,000 men, called out the day before yesterday; in all, 1,344,000 men."

ENVIRONS OF PARIS AND THE DEFENCES.



TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND DEFENCES OF PARIS.

Paris is divided into two unequal parts by the River Seine, which enters it at its south-east corner, about one mile and a half north-east of its junction with the Marne at Charenton. The Seine then pursues a north-westerly direction for about two miles and three-quarters from its point of junction with the Marne, then nearly due west for about the same distance, then about south-west for about four miles; from this, which is the most southern point in the bend, it turns northward, and running first in a north-westerly direction for about one mile and a half, it gradually sweeps around, by a gentle curve, first to the west of north, then to the east of north for the length of about ten miles, where it passes within six hundred yards of St. Denis to the north of Paris, where it again bends to the west, and, making a sharp curve, runs again in a southerly course, nearly parallel to the northerly sweep above. The country around, within the course of the Seine, is undulating, or hilly; the hills vary in their height from about 450 feet to various levels above the river. The most noticeable of them, as they are comprised within the defenses of the city, are the hill of St. Denis, about two miles and a half north of the fortifications that inclose the city, and Mount Valérien, on the west, which lies about the same distance from them. The Bois de Boulogne, (R,) which lies in the space comprised in the bend of the Seine, on the west and south of Paris, is traversed, nearly midway north and south, by the line of fortifications. The Bois de Vincennes, (S,) on the east of the city, lies outside of the fortified line, extending about three miles east of it, and two miles north of the Marne.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The city proper is inclosed by a continuous line of bastioned fronts, each front nearly four hundred yards in length, without outworks. They have an ordinary rampart and parapet, entirely open overhead, with a scarp wall about thirty-three feet high. The ditches have a simple slope of earth for counterscarps; and, in their front, a glacis leaving a wide berm on the surface of the ground between it and the ditch. The object of this simple fortified line is to secure the city from an escalade by open assault. The fortified line, commencing at the point where the Seine enters Paris, and where the numbering of the bastions begins, running from one to ninety, runs first north-east about a mile; then it turns a little to the west of north, for about three miles; it then makes a slight bend westerly and northerly for about one mile and a half; from this, its most northerly point, it turns somewhat to the south of west for three miles; thence, for two miles further, its course is south-west; thence, for somewhat over three miles, it runs a little to the west of south, where it nearly reaches its most southerly point; from this, for four miles and a half, it runs a little to the south of east, and finally, for about one mile and a half, runs north-east to the starting point on the Seine—thus making the entire length of the line, estimating by straight lines from point to point, about twenty miles.

DETACHED FORTS AND REDOUBTS.

In connection with this unbroken line, there is a system of detached forts and redoubts, some of a permanent and some of a temporary character. Commencing on the north, there are the three forts covering St. Denis; A, the Double Crown du Nord in the centre; B, Fort de la Briche, fourteen hundred yards west, and C, Fort de l'Est, two thousand yards east. Next comes D, Fort d'Aubervilliers, two miles south-east of Fort de l'Est; E, Fort de Romainville, two miles south-east of Fort d'Aubervilliers; F, Fort de Noisy, about one mile east of Fort de Romainville; G, Fort de Rosny, one mile and a half south-east of Fort de Noisy; H, Fort de Nogent, two miles nearly south of Fort de Rosny; I, Chateau de Vincennes, two miles nearly west of Fort de Nogent; K, Fort de Charenton, two miles and a half south of Vincennes; L, Fort d'Ivry, two miles south-west of Charenton; M, Fort de Bicètre, one mile and a half west of Fort d'Ivry; N, Fort de Montrouze, one mile and a half west of Fort de Bicètre; O, Fort de Vauve, one mile and three-quarters west of Fort Montrouze; P, Fort d'Issy, one mile west of Fort de Vauve; and lastly Fortéresse du Mont Valèrien, five miles nearly north of Fort d'Issy. From this last work to the forts at St. Denis the distance is about eight miles, without any permanent intervening works. Besides these forts, which are bastioned pentagons, or squares, there are other works, or redoubts, as V, Redoute de Faisanderie, and U, Redoute de Gravelle, about one mile and three-quarters south-west of Fort de Nogent, and which close the neck of the loup, about 1,000 yards wide, formed by a bend in the Marne at this point. The unbroken fortified line extends beyond the old boulevards of the city, a distance varying from half a mile to over one mile and a half. All of the detached forts are without casemates for artillery, but have bomb-proof shelters. The largest, which is Fort du Mont Valèrien, is a bastioned pentagon, with bomb proofs for its garrison. These permanent defenses, which are estimated to force an enemy to a regular siege, to last some time, form the supports for a system of temporary works, to cover the space between them and the army watching its opportunities for offensive movements, which may occupy the zone between the detached forts and the unbroken line to the rear.

THE PARIS PEOPLE.

With this grand system of defenses for their capital, the French naturally feel that they have little or nothing to fear for it from an invading army. Certainly they have reason so to regard it, provided that the conditions of a defense, such as is expected in a case like this, are fulfilled; which are a sufficiently ample and disciplined army; an armament correspondent to the great improvement of ordnance up to the present moment; and a full supply of provisions and munitions of war. This is the purely military aspect of the situation. But the more controling one is the *morale* of the population of Paris. The fanatical element, the one that is ready for any sacrifices, the working class, may be depended upon to endure all the horrors of a siege; not so the other classes of the population, who dread the working class even more than a foreign foe. Paris is a city of shop-keepers, and it is not from such a class of the population, nor from the *rentiers*, and other classes above this, living in ease, comfort, and even luxury, that privations, however slight, are to be looked for.

THE TASK BEFORE THE INVADERS.

The task before them, of a besieging army, is no small one, however slight and short the resistance offered. To say nothing of the transportation of a suitable siege train for the work before the forces immediately charged with the siege, a large army of observation will be necessary to ward off attacks on the most assailable points of the besieging army, besides heavy detachments to keep the lines of communication free from damage.

THE LINES OF APPROACH.

The lines of approach of the Prussians upon Paris will bring them upon its east side. Three of the main roads of this approach run in a north-easterly direction; the most northerly (W) through Soissons on the Aisne; the next (X) more to the south, passing through Meaux, on the Marne, and the more southerly one (Y) passing through Chalons, all start from the same point on the old boulevards, and pass through the north-eastern angle of the fortified line, and lie between the forts around St. Denis and the Forts of Aubervilliers and Romainville. Any plan of attack on these eastern fronts of the fortified line would have to take into consideration the mesh-work of defenses from the forts around St. Denis, on the north, to those of Charenton, Ivry and Bicètre, on the south. This zone includes the Bois de Vincennes, in front of the south-east angle of the fortified line. The orders given for the destruction of the Bois de Boulogne look to an attack by Mont Valèrien, or at the south-west angle of the fortified line. This point, although behind the Seine, is a quite vulnerable one. By paralyzing the fire of Forts Mont Valèrien, Issy, Vauve and Montrouze, the last three of which are comparatively weak works, by a heavy, incessant fire, *un feu d'enfer*, the ponts running north-east and south-east, that form this angle, might be rendered untenable by a powerful enfilading and reverse fire, thus making an opening into the city here quite practicable. The scarps, neither of the forts nor the fronts of the city, are well covered from fire; and the ditches are wanting in that chief feature of security against an open assault, high counter-scarps faced with masonry. From our own experience of the effects of shot, from long ranges, of rifled guns, at Savannah and Charleston, some idea may be formed of the vulnerability of Paris from like destructive means; and were its defenses now to be devised they would be somewhat different from what they are, constructed on data before the rifled and heavy guns now in use were introduced.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1870. M.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The Prince at Avesnes Ill—The Empress to Remain in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The *Moniteur* publishes a dispatch from Lille, dated Aug. 31, saying: "The Prince Imperial arrived at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, at Avesnes, having quitted Rethel the night before. He was accompanied by two general officers and an escort of cavalry. It is supposed he was removed owing to the danger which might ensue from the rapid movements before the great battle about to be fought. The Prince will remain at Avesnes some days to recover from a slight illness produced by the emotion consequent on the events he has gone through. At Lille the officials and citizens are determined to man and vigorously defend the walls. The same spirit is shown at Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Valenciennes and Gravelines—where the memories of 1792 are reviving."

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Constitutionel* says the Diplomatic Corps will not leave Paris. The Empress has signified her intention to remain, even in case of siege.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proposed New French Boundary—Terrorism in the French Provinces—Another Violation of Truce—French Cruisers.

The *North German Gazette* professes to be assured from the best source that English opinion is reconciled to line of the Vosges, even of the Moselle, as the future boundary between Germany and France, with 1,000,000,000 francs indemnity for the expenses of the war. "These we shall have, God willing."

TERRORISM.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Impartial correspondence from Paris represents that terrorism has become epidemic in the rural districts of France. Men of known democratic ideas are prosecuted as sympathizers with the enemy. The Prussians, as they advance, require the people to give up their arms, keep the doors of their houses unfastened, windows uncurtained and shutters open. The German speak well of the roads over which they march for the perfect condition in which they find them.

FRENCH CRUISERS AT WORK.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The French frigate off Plymouth, after capturing the *Julius*, was seen on Wednesday at dusk in pursuit of a large German ship, which was making every effort to escape. The ship *Golden Rule*, Capt. HALL, which sailed from New-Orleans July 7 for Bremen, has put into Texel, Holland, for refuge from French cruisers.

BAVARIANS MUTINYING.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Bavarians are returning home and disbanding. A mutiny occurred among some of the regiments of the Bavarian Landwehr.

Operations in South-East—A French Raid into Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A large body of Gardes Mobiles are reported as having passed the Rhine near Belligen, some twenty miles below Basle, cut the telegraphs, and then retired. Precautions have been taken to guard against such enterprises hereafter. It is reported that three army corps have entered France from Baden.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

Movements Up Till Tuesday—Battle of Beaumont—Subsequent Operations.

Even in the light of the latest reports, the preliminaries of the battle of Beaumont are far from being intelligible. For the last few days French dispatches have claimed, with great persistency, that MCMAHON had formed a junction with BAZAINE, and that he had divided the forces of his assailants so as to enable him to repeat the tactics of the great Emperor by fighting them to advantage in detail. This much is clear, that he had done neither the one nor the other. It is likewise obvious that the jubilation of the French journals over the lateness of the advance of the Crown Prince, and the disabled state of his army, have been decidedly premature. The question would naturally arise to any reader, if the Third German Army is separated by thirty-six hours from any possible junction with the advance corps of the First and Second, why does not the French General proceed to attack the forces which are more vulnerable now than they can possibly be expected to be after an interval of two days. While MCMAHON is busy perfecting his doubtless very admirable strategical movement, he finds himself attacked by the very Crown Prince who, by all Parisian calculation ought still to have been forty miles further south. We must presume that all the marching and counter-marching by the French Army, of which we have had confused indications during the last few days, has had some definite purpose. There seems no reason to doubt that the formation of a junction with BAZAINE was its main object. The apparent oscillation of the French columns between the valley of the Meuse and that of the Aisne, along the line of which Stenay forms the one extremity and Rethel the other, can only be explained by supposing that the equally important objects of maintaining unbroken communication with Paris, (by way of Soissons,) and of preventing a junction between the forces of his assailants, interfered somewhat with his execution of the first. On Tuesday it appears highly probable that MCMAHON came near effecting a junction with BAZAINE. That a large proportion of the command of the latter was posted somewhere between Metz and Verdun, there seems little reason to doubt, while later announcements of his having resumed the offensive yesterday, show that he must have advanced as far as the Marne. It may be remarked that BAZAINE'S occupancy of any position outside of Metz is perfectly irreconcilable with a London dispatch detailing the manner of the Prussian advance—a dispatch, however, whose sweeping generalities stamp it as being of little value. It is evidently believed in Paris, at least, BAZAINE was not shut up in Metz, otherwise the obvious confidence entertained there of a union between the two Generals would be simply nonsensical.

In point of fact, the first piece of solid certainty we can rest upon amid all the dispatches of the last three days, is the announcement made that on Tuesday morning, MCMAHON occupied a position on the left bank of the Meuse, about seven miles north-east of Stenay, beside a little town called Beaumont. The only probable explanation as to how he came there is, that he believed he could safely push forward to a junction with BAZAINE and that the command of the northern railroad from Montmédy was essential to the execution of that plan. On the other hand, the Crown Prince advancing from the south, along the valley of the Oise, a tributary of the Aisne, was probably joined at Clermont, by the Fourth and Twelfth Army Corps, forming part of the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES. Advancing northward by Varennes, on the road to Vousiers, he presumedly crossed the Ardennes by the Pass of Grand-Pré, and thus he would arrive at Busancy, half way between Stenay and Vousiers, and ten miles south of the position taken up by MCMAHON before the battle. Details are, as yet, too meagre to understand either the mode or the time of the attack. It is almost impossible to suppose that the 160,000 men under the Crown Prince advanced across the marshy and hilly country that separates Buzancy from Beaumont. It is more likely that they followed the great highway leading to Stenay, and then advanced along the smaller road, striking off at right angles from this that connects a line of villages lying behind the heights that rise along the banks of the Meuse.

The position of MCMAHON was undoubtedly a strong one, occupying, as he certainly would, the hither slope of the hills, whose other sides present a precipitous declivity to the river. At this point the Meuse makes a sharp turn, and the profile of the hills corresponds to it, forming a sort of semi-circular ridge, in the centre of which stands the little town of Beaumont. It is highly probable that the French occupied in force the south-eastern curve of the same ridge, at the base of which flows a tributary of the Meuse through ground exceedingly marshy, and across which the roads coming from Stenay. There is every reason to believe that the victory—if victory indeed it was—must have been a very costly one, and that it was scarcely so complete as the Prussians could have desired. Had MCMAHON'S troops been thoroughly demoralized, it is difficult to understand how he could have effected the passage of the Meuse, in his alleged retreat, at a point where the difficulties of the ground are so considerable. As it is, he seems to have gained the road to Carignan, which point is about eight miles north-east of the position he occupied, and thence he, in all probability, reached Sedan.

The fighting on Tuesday appears to have involved only a single French corps, that under Gen. FAILLY, and was an admitted success to the Prussians. The general attack on MCMAHON'S position, on Wednesday, may have taken place when he was about to effect the contemplated passage of the Meuse, and the best proof we have that its result was unfavorable to the French is the fact that instead of proceeding eastward toward Montmédy, as his attempted junction with BAZAINE would have demanded, he took the road westward to Sedan, for the double purpose of avoiding the advancing columns of the Prussians, and keeping open his communications with Paris. The reported occupation of Carignan by the Prussians, and the fighting which a London dispatch announces to have taken place on the road to Sedan, evidently shows that his movements were closely followed by the enemy. The victory claimed by the French at Longwy could not possibly have been gained by any portion of MCMAHON'S command, if other reports of his movements are accurate. It seems reasonable enough to suppose that it represents one of the stages of BAZAINE'S progress along the frontier line, in which case his arrival on the Marne and resumption of the work began by MCMAHON would become intelligible. Still, presuming BAZAINE to be at liberty, he has evidently still between him and the army of MCMAHON a solid mass of Prussians—the corps still left with STEINMETZ even if beaten at Longwy or elsewhere, are on his rear, and Gen. FALKENSTEIN is advancing with at least 60,000 men two days march further to the rear.

The Prussians are evidently summoning up their entire strength to strike a decisive blow at the French Armies in the Ardennes. Of their three armies of reserve, only one is now left in Germany, a fact which proves the magnitude of the task they find before them, and nothing short of imperious necessity could have induced them to leave so tempting an opportunity for the armed intervention of one or more of the neutral Powers. The very latest dispatches have this uniform tenor, that the struggle of the campaign is being waged around the fortress of Stenay. Donzy, Ammigny and Buzielles, referred to in different dispatches, are all within a few miles of this point, and point clearly to the fact that the fighting of the last two days has been centering toward Stenay, where a great battle may be hourly expected.

CITY WAR NEWS.

German Patriotic Aid Society—Official Statements of Receipts and Operations.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society, held at the rooms of the Liederkranz on Wednesday, President SALOMON in the Chair, Messrs. VON HOLST and PETRARCH acting as Secretaries, reports were read as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Subscriptions collected by this organization. $76,837 39
From outside organizations, delivered to the Treasurer 23,731 44

From		From	
Aurora Club, Egg Harbor, N. J.	$38 30	St. Charles, Mo.	$200 00
		Erie, Penn.	1,000 00
		Providence, R. I.	275 00
Fort Lee	70 00	Stapleton, S. I.	1,032 64
Laurel Hill	100 00	North Shore, S. I.	220 00
Elizabeth	135 50	Troy, N. Y.	500 00
St. Louis, Mo.	20,000 00		

From the total amount of $100,563 84

Has been delivered to the Consul-General for the aid of the German wounded, &c.	$65,000 00	For forwarding surgeons to Germany	$4,013 97
		Expenses of all kinds	736 15
(For St. Louis) direct to the Central Station in Berlin, Prussia	20,000 00	Not yet collected	2,830 00
		Cash on hand, and in the German-American Bank	7,988 42

Total $100,563 84

The Medical Committee reports that there have been approved by this Committee thirty-eight surgeons, of whom, up to Aug. 27, thirty-two have been forwarded to Germany at the expense of this organization, two at their own expense, (Drs. MILLER and SEVERIN,) beside Dr. FOX, from Philadelphia, at his own risk and expense. The Secretaries then read a letter of Mr. C. E. DETMOLD, from Spa, Belgium, who expressed his highest sympathy with this organization, and sent $200 in addition to the an amount already forwarded to the central organization at Berlin, Prussia. A letter from Frakehlia Club, College Point, stated they began with collecting subscriptions, part of which will be forwarded to the Treasurer in the shortest time. A letter from the Passaic Turn-Bezirk about a resolution made in Paterson, N. J., on July 31, expresses the wish of the Turner Association that Gen. F. SIGEL may be sent to Germany as a representative of this organization. Communications of the Aid Societies from Erie, Penn., about $1,000 forwarded already to the Treasurer, and from Omaha, Nebraska, where they resolved to join the United States organization, and express the expectation of soon forwarding $1,000 from the State of Nebraska, and quite a long collected report respecting organizations established and collections made by the German Patriotic Aid Societies in the United States:

National Musical Congress.

The sittings of this body ended last night. The attendance, day and evening, was somewhat more numerous than at earlier sittings, but it could certainly not have included a hundred persons. On the platform, the lack of men of prominence in art was as discernible as ever. Many papers of real interest have been read before the Congress, and many excellent suggestions have been made, but the papers have been unnoticed, and the suggestions unheeded, simply because of a total need of representative musicians as the authority for reunion and action. It is to be hoped that the documents worth preserving, and the proposals deserving of attention, will be really made public when an assemblage respectable for its genius, its talent and its numbers will seek to improve the musical condition of the country. The proceedings of yesterday, for example, only required worthier auspices than those they were conducted under to attract attention. Mr. L. A. EMERY, of Boston, first spoke of the popular taste in music, and arrived at a very just estimate of its position previous to advocating the adoption of practicable means to elevate it. Mr. J. P. MORGAN then read an essay on the theory of music in its legitimate relations to general education. In the afternoon a paper was read by Rev. E. WENTWORTH on congregational singing, and another was contributed by Mr. J. H. CORNELL, on church music. In the evening an excellent essay on dramatic music, the work of Prof. J. T. STOECKEL, of Yale College, evidently a musician of delicate sensibility as well as of scientific attainments of a high order, was read. The final essay was that of Mr. C. C. CONVERSE, and it referred to the moral influences of music. The proceedings of the day, we ought to state, were interrupted at noon by an adjournment to St. George's Church, where the qualities of the superb organ were displayed by Messrs. G. W. MORGAN and C. B. SCHUYLER. After the meeting in the evening, a business reunion was had previous to the final adjournment of the Congress. At this meeting Mr. W. L. MASON was elected President for one year, Mr. EBEN TOURJEE was chosen Secretary, and Mr. H. J. OLIVER was elected Treasurer. The Congress will meet next year in Boston.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The Havana steam-ship *Missouri*, with advices until Aug. 27, reached this port yesterday. The Purser is entitled to thanks for courtesies.

Spanish Hopes—Late War News—Havana Improvements—Movements of the Authorities—The New Cable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1870.

The Spaniards are very sanguine of an early termination of the revolution, founding their belief on the fact of the recent operations in the Central Department, and the comparative quietness in the Central Department and Cinco Villas. But the early termination of the war is not so near at hand as they suppose, and the insurrection, although it has decreased very much in strength and importance, is, nevertheless, still powerful enough to hold out for weeks and months to come, even if no reinforcements from abroad should arrive. The decadence of the revolution is mainly due to the imperfect and disjointed workings of the revolutionary agents abroad, who have allowed private feelings to predominate, to a certain extent, over their duties as citizens of a people struggling for independence. Many Cubans who would have sent funds to New-York in order to aid the organizing of expeditions are very backward and cautious; but if a single expedition should be landed successfully, the revolution would receive a certain impetus, change the lukewarm and timid, and raise the *morale* of all those who sympathize with the Cuban cause. The people here are asking what is going on in New-York, and cannot understand why a Junta and Quesada Party should exist, but only look to the maintenance of a Cuban party. It is nonsense to say that QUESADA is disliked in the interior by all classes. He is disliked by many, but even those who dislike him will fight under his orders if he should return. The same is true of JORDAN, who is a general favorite among the fighting men; and his reinstatement in command would in a few weeks increase, and perhaps double, the number of fighting men. JORDAN has the ability which QUESADA lacks; and if both are united, the latter placing himself under JORDAN's orders, we would soon hear again of other actions like that of Palo Quemado, the only one of real importance during the war. The permanence of the principal military leaders in New-York, cannot possibly prove beneficial to the Cuban cause; it disheartens those who are in the field and prevents others from joining. The Cubans who would like to join, very naturally reason that the cause must be dangerous if the principal coryphées of the army remain away; and if the Spaniards are triumphant, it must mainly be ascribed to this course. CESPEDES is not a soldier, AGRAMONTE is not fit to be commander-in-chief, and CAVADA lacks the necessary tact to inflict injury on the enemy, except by burning and destroying. Unless the Cuban Generals in chief abandon their diplomatic missions and again assume the functions of military commanders, we must not expect to hear any news of actions favorable to the Cubans. Matters may remain in *statu quo*, and the Cubans will undoubtedly hold their own for some time to come; but the killing of five in one place, ten in another and perhaps thirty in a third, must soon tell on a small army, which has already so largely decreased in numbers.

LATE WAR NEWS.

The Eastern Department is at present the seat of war, and the operations going on there are of great importance. Although our reports are entirely from Spanish sources, they must of necessity be given full credence, as the results obtained by the Spaniards are such as to leave no room for doubt. By order of VALMASEDA, a detachment of troops and counter-guerrillas were sent to the Tana River, where Col. CANIZALES disembarked the counter-guerrillas, immediately taking up the line of march for a settlement on the coast, where it was known that several important personages of the Cuban revolution were in the habit of meeting. The movement was successful, the troops capturing Gen. PEDRO (PERNCHO) FIGUEREDO, Assistant Secretary of War, (beyond a doubt the most intelligent man among the Cubans,) Gen. RODRIGO TAMAYO, (father,) and Gen. IGNACIO TAMAYO, (son.) These prisoners were brought to Santiago de Cuba on the 16th inst. by the gun-boat *Astuto*. A Court-martial was immediately organized, and FIGUEREDO, who, on account of a long and severe illness, was almost unable to move, was carried upstairs. The personal appearance of FIGUEREDO was such as to excite pity and compassion, but a Spanish Court-martial cares nothing for that. But, notwithstanding his bodily infirmities, every lineament of his face demonstrates the superior intelligence of the man. The sentence was death, and on the morning of the 18th the three were shot. The TAMAYOS denied having occupied any position in the Cuban Army, but testimony to the contrary was produced. Your correspondent hardly believes that they were Generals, as their name has never been mentioned in that capacity. All three were natives of Bayamo, and had always enjoyed a high reputation....Lieut.-Col. BONICHE was sent to attack the forces of MAXIMO GOMEZ in the Sierra Maestra, and met them at the Heights of Yarey. BONISHE drove the insurgents from that position to the Infierno Heights, where he attacked them, killing fourteen, including MANUEL LIVA, their Captain, and sixteen more on the following day. On the succeeding day a big fight took place near the Yarey, where the Cuban Brig.-Gen. ANGEL FIGUEREDO and MIGUEL FERNANDEZ, the Colonel of *macheteros*, were captured, and soon after executed—BONISHE reporting to have killed sixty-three of the enemy, and to be marching toward La Aplastada. As usual with all Spanish reports, the commander of the troops fails to remember the number of his own dead and wounded.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the war and the assertions that the Spaniards will have to abandon the island, a very remarkable phenomenon presents itself. For many years the so-called political Governors of Havana, who are virtually only Mayors of the city, have taken but little pains to improve the city, idling away their time, and in company, with their subordinates filling their pockets out of the city treasury. The present Governor, Mr. LOPEZ ROBERTS, presents a strange contrast to his predecessors, and his doings and improvements have earned him the title of the Havana Haussmann. The changes inaugurated and now being carried out by him, are for Havana on a titanic scale. The sanitary condition must, of necessity, improve, as he has built miles of sewers through streets, where, formerly, the green and stagnant waters formed permanent lagoons. Useless convents are being torn down, and are being converted into public squares; new markets have been built, numerous streets paved, and every available space is now being converted into public squares. The appearance of some portions of the city has been changed entirely, and only few pieces of the old walls remain, allowing a free circulation of air through the old city or *intramuros*. A stranger visiting Havana again would hardly recognize it, and if work is carried on in the same manner for a few years to come, Havana will, perhaps, be able to say that yellow fever exists here no longer, the epidemic having disappeared with the traditional filth.

THE AUTHORITIES.

The Captain-General, SEGUNDO CABO, Intentente, and other authorities, have left the city, and are passing the remainder of the Summer at Marianao, a small village on the sea-shore, about eight miles from Havana. The palace is deserted, and in the afternoon squads of pious worshipers of power may be seen on their way to Marianao. The health of the city is bad, and the number of cholera and yellow-fever cases has increased. Every foreign ship in the harbor has at least half of its crew in the hospitals, although the mortality among the seafaring population has not been as large as in other years, this being principally due to the smaller number of vessels in port.

THE NEW CABLE.

The West India and Panama Cable fleet, after meeting with so many mishaps, has at last reached Santiago de Cuba, where it arrived on Friday afternoon at 2, the *Suffolk* being then momentarily expected to lay the shore end from the *Dacia*. From on board of the *Dacia* several telegrams were forwarded, announcing that the steamer had anchored off the Morro at Santiago, and as soon as the Captain-General had been informed of it he sent the following messages:

AUG. 26, 1870.

To Sir Charles Bright, Santiago de Cuba:

As an organ of the feelings of my Government, I am glad to be able to thank you and to felicitate you on the completion of the cable between Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

CABALLERO.

To Gov. Mercio, Santiago de Cuba:

I salute your Excellency and all loyal inhabitants; may the Cable comunication inaugurated today between this capital and your department develop a vein of wealth, material progress, tranquillity, and happy auspices for the entire country under my command. CABALLERO.

These telegrams were followed by a third from the West India Agent of the New-York Associated Press to Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, communication being stopped afterward. This one read as follows:

HAVANA, Aug. 26—9 P. M.

Sir Charles Bright, Santiago de Cuba:

I congratulate you in the name of the New-York Associated Press on the successful laying of the cable, which in a few days will bring the southern portions of the American Continent into hourly intercourse with their northern sister. STRAUS.

Up to the moment of closing this letter no answers had been received from Santiago de Cuba, the reason being, undoubtedly, that they have begun to lay the shore end.

QUASIMODO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

American Claims—The Captaincy of Cuba—The Question of Slavery—Republicanism—A General Amnesty—The Throne of Spain—France and Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 15, 1870.

The claims presented by our Cabinet to the Spanish Government are the subject of deep thought to M. MORET, the Minister of the Colonies, who is losing no time in investigating them. Gen. SICKLES, who is at La Granja, with his daughter, was invited to the diplomatic dinner given by the Regent at his residence, to the Chinese Ambassadors, and on this occasion he received a formal promise that Spain would give complete satisfaction to the American citizens who had been deprived of their property illegally by the authorities of St. Jacques, in Cuba. An order has been sent by telegraph to immediately set at liberty all the North American prisoners, and to treat them with kindness. Our Ambassador has officially informed his Government of the good intentions of Spain with regard to these claims, which will be settled at the earliest possible date, although some of the demands for indemnity are rather exaggerated, but notwithstanding this, due justice will be done.

THE CAPTAINCY OF CUBA.

Gen. CABALLERO DE RODAS has sent in his resignation in such terms that the Ministers have no doubt as to the correctness of their decision; but, nevertheless, they have not thought fit to receive it, in face of the present serious circumstances, and when the insurgents are far from laying down their arms. The General is not satisfied with the steps taken by the Minister of the Colonies. He writes to the young Minister that a few well-devised decrees, put into execution immediately, would be more useful in pacifying the island than all the armies they can possibly send. The Ministers have sent to Havana instructions for at once proceeding to the election of the Municipalities, the members of the General Council, and the Deputies for the Cortes.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

The advocates for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery are considerable at Havana, and they are striving actively to get the majority at the elections, and purge the island of this social wound, which was unknown to the Egyptians, and which is called slavery.

REPUBLICANISM.

Last evening and during the night large crowds gathered at the doors of the Soleil, but they were not of a seditious character. A report had been spread about that the Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the Minister of the Interior had been informed of it, but as no one could give the text of the dispatch it died out. The Republicans of Madrid and the whole of Spain have been informed that the Directory is permanently sitting, and that they must hold themselves ready to act on the first advice given them. In order to quiet the impatient, the members of the Directory of Madrid have published a manifesto, in which they entreat their party not to uselessly compromise their cause by partial risings, which would afford the Government an opportunity of fighting them with the troops. They have recommended them to be calm and prudent under the grave circumstances that exist for the moment, but which, in the course of a few days, will be decisive. Several Republican Deputies, who had been banished for having taken part in the events that took place at Barcelona, Valentia, Malaga, Cadiz and Saragossa, have returned to Spain, thanks to the general amnesty that has been decreed.

A GENERAL AMNESTY.

There is not at the present time in Spain a single individual detained for political offenses. All the doors of the political prisons are open. As to those who were sent to the Philippine Islands, they have been informed that they can return when they like. This order was sent by telegraph as far as the Pointe de Galles, and by post the rest of the way.

THE WAR.

In Madrid there exists a strong feeling in favor of the Prussians. You will readily understand that the friends of Gen. PRIM, who greatly desired to see the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN on the throne of Spain, cannot easily forgive French diplomacy for having caused this candidature to fail, as it would have secured to the General the direction of the political affairs of the country. It is therefore quite natural that they should wish for the success of the Prussians, who would help them to remove the embarrassments into which this unfortunate country is plunged. The Republicans wish to see the reign of NAPOLEON come to an end, and France, who has for eighteen years endured all the severities of one of the most arbitrary despotisms, return to liberty; but they take special care to declare that they do not confound the Empire with France. They ardently desire that the French Democracy may get the upper hand, and, as in the days of MOREAU PICHEGRU, make a mighty effort and drive the enemy from the soil of France. Every one is in expectation of important news.

THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

Gen. PRIM paid a visit to the French Ambassador as soon as he learned the defeat of Marshal MCMAHON. I know that after this visit he sent for M. SALAZAR, of Mazaredo, the agent who went to Berlin to negotiate the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, and he ordered him to set out at once to have an interview with M. DE BISMARCK, for the purpose of asking him whether the Spanish Government, in the event of Prussia being victorious, could depend upon her support and the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN. On the other hand, the General is carrying on, by means of M. GASSET-ARTIME, another negotiation with the ex-Queen ISABELLA, in order to induce her to allow the Prince of BOURBON to come to Spain. He has given his word of honor that he will answer for him as for his own son, and that he will get him crowned King if his mother and grandmother will consent to remain in France for two years longer.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

I am assured that M. OLOZAGA has received orders to return to Madrid to enlighten the Government upon the true state of the Empire. But the motive for recalling him is very different. They find that M. OLOZAGA is too friendly with the Court, and they are afraid lest the ascendency which the Empress has over him should impel him to some imprudent step. M. OLOZAGA has pledged his Government to form an alliance with France and to send her a division of 25,000 or 30,000 troops; but Spain will not depart from her neutrality. Her political and financial position render it imperative for her to remain absolutely aloof from the struggle that is going on, and she awaits the result.

WAR LETTERS.

RHINELAND.

A Victorious Record—German Troops for France—German Sentiment—South German Speculations—Concerning Infallibility—The People's Party.

From a Special Correspondent.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870.

Victory has till now overwhelmed us with her favors. Everywhere the French fall back before our advancing troops, and, when caught, they get regularly beaten, as happened again the day before yesterday, near Metz, according to a telegram from King WILLIAM, who hastened to the battle-field from his head-quarters at Herny. The French Army, under Marshal BAZAINE, is trying to concentrate behind the Moselle. We followed them. Part of our troops blockade Metz. Nancy fell into our power. Strasbourg, surrounded on all sides, is not likely to resist much longer.

Our united armies will have struck some decisive blow before you receive this report. We expect they will arrive at Paris within a fortnight. Our troops met with no serious resistance, neither on their onward march through the Vosges passes, where they took the forts of "La Petite Pierre" and Lichtenberg, nor anywhere else. The transport of German troops to the interior of France has not yet ceased, although our forces there, about 350,000 men, may be considered sufficient to crush the enemy, only 250,000 strong. Four weeks ago we had scarcely 350,000 men under arms; today we count no less than 1,124,000, of which the North German Confederation furnished a total of 944,000 men, besides 1,680 cannons and 193,000 horses. With such a tremendous power, well handled, we shall inflict the chastisement due to the last of the NAPOLEONS.

GERMAN SENTIMENT.

Our population are now much more afraid of a precipitated peace than of a protracted war. The whole of Alsace, and that part of Lorraine in which German is still spoken, they claim as war prizes. Our Press ventilates already the delicate question as to what ought to be done with the conquered territory. Cool politicians talk of forming therewith a neutral State like Belgium and Switzerland, so that France would be separated in future from Germany by a continuous line of neutral States. At Munich, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe and Darmstadt Kings, Grand Dukes and inhabitants all participate in the general exultation, and wish each other joy.

SOUTH GERMAN SPECULATIONS.

Some Southern papers have already commenced considering what may become of South Germany after the termination of the war. Such premature speculations do no good. Count BISMARCK will not fail to reward by and by the South for its heroic co-operation. A national union will probably supersede the Northern Confederation, and every German tribe will thus be represented in an "Imperial Parliament." This simple solution of the problem is still more dreaded by the Catholic (Ultramontane) party than by Southern Democrats. That Ultramontane faction is losing much of its former sway in Bavaria, once a hot-bed of Jesuitical intrigues.

CONCERNING INFALLIBILITY.

You remember how ably Dr. DOLLINGER, of Munich, wrote some months ago against the doctrine of the Pope's infallibility. The other day twenty-eight of the thirty Catholic Professors of the Munich University protested against that new dogma. The Bavarian Minister of Public Worship has actually prohibited the Bavarian Bishops to proclaim and execute the decisions of the Ecumenical Council, as long as a Royal "Placet" has not been granted.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Nothing has lately been heard of the agitations of the People's Party (Volks Parte.) The mouthpieces of our Radicals seem dumbfounded by the roar of war. The loud clamors of the South German Workmen's Societies, which had got up all sorts of strikes a short time since, have likewise been silenced awhile. A revival of both democratic and social questions will follow the re-establishment of peace. The improvement of the position of our working classes has attracted much attention in South Germany the last few years. The North gave the first impulse. FERDINAND LASSALLE, (born April 11, 1825, at Breslau, died Aug. 31, 1864,) devoted his talents to that cause, and became the first popular leader of a "socialist-democratic" movement. His antagonist, HERMANN SCHULZE-DELITZSCH, (born Aug. 29, 1808, still alive and lively,) is less brilliant, but far more useful. The potent President of the General German Workmen's Union, established at Berlin by LASSALLE, Dr. VON SCHWEITZER, is a native of this city. We are not proud of him. After LASSALLE's death, his party split into several fractions. True Lassallians live on very bad terms with Schweitzerians. Both LASSALLE and SCHWEITZER taught the unsound principle that the State is bound to grant aid to the working classes. SCHULZE, on the other hand, recommended self-help as the only way of salvation. Apostle LASSELLE led anything but a saint-like life with the emancipated Countess HATZFELD. An advocate of economy, (theoretically,) he got continually into debt through dissipation. His aristocratic tendencies hindered him in his democratic activity. Speak and write he would for the poorest of the unwashed, but he would never soil his white kid gloves by shaking hands with any. In 1848, LASSELLE declared himself a partisan of the Socialist-Democratic Republic. His oratorical powers procured him a deeper influence on the uneducated masses than his pamphlets about associations with Government did. By degrees he changed his political tenets and inclined at last openly toward the Prussian monarchical party. Scandalous manœuvres to secure his marriage with a young noble-woman, Miss HELENA VON DOENNIGES, led to a duel, in which he was killed. What a strange tribune! Mr. SCHULZE-DELITZSCH stands infinitely higher. He always acted like a clear-sighted, upright, disinterested man on the soundest principles of political economy, without flattering and baiting the multitude. He founded a variety of useful co-operative societies, more than 1,600 of which work at present throughout Germany on his system, turning over considerably more than one hundred millions of dollars a year. As to Dr. VON SCHWEITZER, he is known to be a dissolute character, keeping his position by a violent dictatorship. He edits also the Berlin *Socialist Democrat*, the only organ of his party. What a pity that no better man holds the leading-strings of the General German Workmen's Union!

WITH THE FRENCH.

The Encampment About Metz—"En Marche"—An Attack—Results—An Anecdote.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GRAVELLOTTE, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870—6 A. M.

My letters must now appear to you very short and very rare, but the fact is we are now in campaign, as my letter of Saturday will have led you to expect. I shall not be able any more than to relate passing events in all their simplicity, but I will endeavor to do so as truthfully as possible.

CAMP SCENES.

The French encampment around Metz offers a most picturesque *coup d' œil*, especially when the sun, which has been miserly toward us for some few days, consents to shine for some moments. The cavalry, in the first place, attracts the notice of all. The horses, fastened with a chain attached to their legs and to a rope stretched along close to the ground, utter cries of joy at feeling that they are partially at liberty. At distances of ten or eleven yards there arise the tents of the commanders of squads, Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant, larger than those of the common soldiers, and containing a bed and cooking utensils, sometimes a folding-chair, in fact almost comfortable. I sat down in one of these in order to drink a few drops of absinthe with one of my old friends. Going on for a mile and a half, you come upon the immense encampments of the infantry, relieved here and there by batteries of artillery belonging to the different corps. The French soldiers, even the raw recruits, become accustomed, in a wonderfully short time, to the rapid organizations of the camp. The African troops, especially, create a wonderful surprise by the rapidity with which they install themselves when they arrive at the bivouac. Whether they are Zouaves, Turcos, Chasseurs, or Spahis, they form themselves into "tribes," that is to say, into parties of about five or six, composed of two or three young men and the remainder of old "grumblers," whose money, pay, and rations are put in common. Each member of this little society is intrusted specially and solely with the performance of some particular tasks.

"EN MARCHE."

At 3½ o'clock, on Sunday, we left Metz for Moulins-les-Metz, in order to establish there the principal head-quarters. The Emperor, himself, remained nearer to Metz, at the little town of Longeville. Marshal BAZAINE had to wait at Metz until the battle imminent between our rear guard and the Prussian forces had been fought, before he could install himself in the position that had been selected for his staff at Moulins-les-Metz. The road was encumbered with an unheard of mass of carriages and baggage of all kinds being taken to the different *corps d'armée* to which they belonged. It did not take less than thirty-six hours to get these carriages out of Metz, and they went out by three gates. You will easily understand the immense amount of baggage that is thus thrown in the way of the movements of the army. The Prussians, being wiser, carry scarcely anything but ammunition, and this for the most part is borne on men's backs or in the ammunition chest of each cannon. They sleep in the open air, both officers and soldiers, and get their food, as we do, from the inhabitants, taking or paying according to circumstances. The inhabitants of Moulin were well disposed toward our soldiers, and received them all warmly, but these did not require much, nor had they suffered much, for they had only made a short march, and had brought three days' provisions with them from Metz.

AN ATTACK.

We had been there scarcely an hour when a violent cannonading attracted our attention. The Prussians had attacked between Vigy and Courcelles the Third *corps d'armée*, commanded by Gen. DECAEN, in order to attempt by this step to cut off our rear guard and get possession of our army baggage. They were repulsed with the most extraordinary vigor. Three times they brought fresh men to the front, but the line of the French Army remained the same. Marshal BAZAINE was worthy of admiration for the *sang froid* and coolness he displayed, going to the different points of the corps which showed signs of weakness, and restoring to the troops a confidence in the success of our arms. Gen. DECEAN was wounded in the shoulder, and one of his aides-de-camp, M. MAUPERTIUS, had both legs carried away. The French *mitrailleuses* met with every success here. Two batteries of these terrible engines of war, placed in the best possible manner, caused several regiments of light cavalry, sent in accordance with the tactics of 1866 to capture the batteries, to disappear from the ground, having been literally cut to pieces. At last the enemy gave way, especially when by a pretended movement of retreat, BAZAINE had drawn them under the fire of one of the forts of Metz, of which the guns, of immense calibre, dealt them a most murderous fire. I visited some parts of the battle-field, and some of the terrible scenes I saw will never be effaced from my memory; among other sights the sight of eighty corpses of a battalion of the line, which had been sent to attack a little wood filled with the enemy, being protected as far as the waist by a sharp rising ground, had all fallen, struck in the head.

RESULTS.

This engagement has produced on the remainder of the army an excellent effect. It required this at the commencement of a retreat, which ought not at any price to degenerate into a disordered rout. Moreover, the semi-discord which reigned here yesterday has entirely disappeared during the day. The greater part of the laggards have rejoined their respective corps. The roads have been cleared, and the French camps, placed in line of battle in the beautiful plains which stretch between Moulins and Gravellotte, presented last evening a splendid sight. Beyond us, at Vionville, whither it had been intended yesterday to remove the head-quarters, a very strong body of Prussians had been seen. This determined us to remain here last night. The Chasseurs d'Afrique have been sent there as scouts, and without doubt the enemy's forces, in the presence of our army arriving *en masse*, and on account of their forces being less in number at this point than ours, will not attack. We now number about 160,000 men—rather more than less—a good number when one knows it is well handled, and BAZAINE is a clever man. The engagement at Vichy cost us scarcely 1,500 men, while it is affirmed by the staff of the Major-General that the Prussians must have lost more than twenty thousand men.

AN ANECDOTE.

An anecdote to end with. It is authentic, because I took part in it myself. They brought in, yesterday, a Prussian prisoner, who was an infantry officer. He had been found walking on the road a short distance ahead of the French advanced posts. He had vigorously defended himself against five or six troopers, who had arrested him, and he had a very deep wound in his forehead. Being questioned as to the cause of this solitary walk, he replied, disdainfully, "that a Prussian officer did not require any one to protect him." He was then asked to allow his wound to be dressed. This he drily refused, and taking from his traveling-bag the necessary linen and lint, he dressed the wound as well as he could himself. He was asked what he would like to eat. "Nothing," he replied, and taking from his pocket some provisions, he began to eat them quietly. Finally, consistent with himself, the proud fellow refused the brotherly hand which the French officers offered him as an unfortunate colleague, and at last carried his magnanimity to such a point as not to be willing to accept his liberty upon parole, which the Marshal had offered him. He was at length sent to Metz between two *gendarmes*. Here you have a little story which describes the habitual arrogance of the Prussians, and this arrogance has been doubled by the victories they have gained.

BOURBAKI.

THROUGH FRANCE.

An Englishman's Impressions—The March of the Germans—German Losses—Foreigners in the Empire—Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NAMUR, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

I wrote yesterday from Luxembourg, and I wish to add some words here, which may possibly go by to-morrow's steamer from Liverpool. I came here because it was the best, though a very roundabout way of getting ahead of the Prussian and French Armies, which are both marching toward Paris. I had for fellow-traveler, yesterday, an Englishman who has just come along the Prussian line of communication from beyond the Rhine—a solid commercial traveler in pig-iron, from Yorkshire. He was fully impressed with the idea that the Prussians would reach Paris and take it—that nothing in France could resist their numbers. He believed they had a million of men en route, and they had been everywhere victorious, and would be. But he, as well as the people of Berlin, was somewhat impressed with the long trains of wounded Germans he met on the way—trains of thirty carriages, filled with wounded soldiers, and crowded hospitals everywhere on the route. The whole number of wounded must be immense. He says the desolation of the invaded country beggars all description. The inhabitants have fled—nothing is safe—there is no food or shelter for the traveler—his horses and carriages are unceremoniously confiscated. The unburied dead lie as they fell a fortnight ago on the battle-fields. A priest, just arrived at Namur, visited them a few days ago. The French were driven from the field after prodigies of valor, such as history has scarcely recorded. The Prussians remained masters of the field, but they left their own and the French dead alike unburied. The peasantry fled in terror—even the wild boars and wolves were frightened away, and have invaded the neighboring provinces. Lorraine and Alsace have been organized as German States, Governors-General appointed, and German Custom-houses established. Strasbourg is closely besieged, with frequent fights under the walls, but the Prussians have no siege artillery, and they can hope only to starve out the frontier fortresses. Strasbourg, however, is well provisioned, and has no fears. The garrison is eleven thousand, besides the Garde Mobile, and there are four hundred heavy cannon. Metz will not be attacked. It would require several hundred pieces of the heaviest artillery. The country between Metz and Paris is one of broad, naked plains, where great armies can manœuvre—the battle-fields of many centuries. Crossing them from north to south are ranges of hills, and small rivers. These form successive lines of defense, of which the French, if they chose, could take advantage; but they seem to wish to get the Prussians as far into the country as they can—to make their advance the more difficult, and their return impossible. The railways are at present open behind them, to bring up reinforcements and supplies, and carry back wounded and prisoners. But they must march forward, and they are very much worn with three weeks of constant and often rapid marching. They have no tents. The weather has favored them so far; but, let there be a week of heavy rain, what would be their condition? Now, my English friend tells me, the wounded sent back to the rear are covered with dirt and mud. The French soldiers are heavily loaded, but they are well protected from the rain.

GERMAN LOSSES.

I do not wonder that Berlin and all Germany should be horrified with the losses of their army. Before the last battle they confessed to a loss of sixty-five thousand. It amounts now to more than one hundred thousand—to more men than the French have as yet brought into action. The number of the killed may not be known in Germany, but there is no disguising the number of wounded, scattered along the whole distance to Berlin. And the losses they have had are nothing to what they are about to encounter. Of this I can have no doubt, whatever. I have been in the midst of the French Army, and I know what it is made of.

FOREIGNERS IN THE EMPIRE.

But the great number of Germans in France, and of Prussian spies under all sorts of disguises, makes it annoying and even, in a certain degree, perilous for any foreigner to be within or near the lines of the army. There are many thousands of Germans residing in France. For years German officers have traversed the country, and made themselves well acquainted with its defenses. Now spies are captured every day disguised as priests, as women, and in every way. The French, acting in their open, frank way—turning themselves inside out to all comers, like children—are disgusted with this mode of warfare. They have no talent for it. They had much rather charge into ten times their numbers, with the dead certainty of never coming out alive, than take the trouble to inform themselves of the enemy's positions and movements. There has been a loud demand by the Press for the expulsion of all Germans from France, but it would be difficult and impolitic. Many of them have come from lately-annexed provinces, and have no sympathy with Prussia. Besides, millions of Frenchmen in the Rhine Provinces are Germans in blood and language.

ALGERIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Another large reinforcement to the French Army is coming from Algeria. Twenty thousand Arab cavalry are ready to embark, and the infantry volunteers are expected to make thirty thousand more. There is no lack of men in France. A thoroughly military nation like the French, with a compact population of forty-three millions, can have no difficulty in raising three millions of soldiers. But the best Generals are in no hurry to have such large numbers. They are perfectly satisfied if they can have sixty thousand men to each one hundred thousand of the enemy. With all their force the Prussians have not been able to prevent the concentration of the French Army at Metz. They have tried four times to stop its retreat on Chalons, and have each time been repulsed with heavy loss, and twice with such slaughter as can scarcely fail to affect the *morale* of the invading army.

PROSPECTS.

It is certainly my opinion that the Prussian Army will not get nearer to Paris than Chalons. But suppose the French Army is obliged to retreat again and fight under the walls of Paris. The Prussians cannot maintain their line of communication, threatened on both sides, and have more than 350,000 men left. Paris alone can furnish 200,000. The number readily concentrated there would amount to 700,000. Paris with its exterior fortresses is capable of being defended as long as it has provisions against five times the number of its garrison. Now what can be the object or the expectation of the Prussians in marching on Paris? The French say it is a new incursion of the Goths and Vandals. But look at the map of France. Paris is not France. It lies in the north-east corner. Troops have yet to come from Marseilles, from Toulon, from Brest. Yet the King of Prussia seems to think that he can conquer France as he conquered Saxony and Hanover.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

Political Sympathies of Government and People—Sentiment in Rome—Infallibility.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Aug. 12, 1870.

The King has called the Deputies back to Florence for an extra session of Parliament, to begin on the 16th of the present month. More troops of the classes past service are demanded for the army, and to make provision for extra military expenses is the first object for which the Chamber is convoked. Nothing has yet come to the knowledge of the public to show that the Government has the intention to change its policy of neutrality and abstention for one of special alliances and action. The Government takes no pains to conceal the fact that its sympathies are wholly on the side of France. Indeed, in the official journal of yesterday, in an article reviewing the situation, the wrong was put on the side of Prussia, and the right on that of France, and the peril to Europe, and particularly to Italy, will be found in allowing the former Power to have its own way, continuing beyond certain limits its triumphs, and that the interests of Italy demand the maintenance of the present equilibrium. The article seems like the first word thrown out to prepare the public for an active alliance.

The public mind is less agitated than it has been at any time for a month past, or since war was declared. I think it will be doing no violence to truth to say that the defeat of the French in the first battles has been received here with a feeling of quiet satisfaction. The chronic feeling of irritation, I will not say jealousy, toward France, excited by the domineering spirit of the more powerful toward the weaker nation, and which has had its *revanche* only in words, now finds its vindication in the acts of a neighboring Power which dares so much, and triumphs in its defiance. It is but justice to say that a respectful decorum is maintained in journalism and in public conversations; at least so far as my opportunities have enabled me to be an eye or ear witness. There has been no brutal exultations over defeat, such as disgraced certain English and French manifestations during the war for the integrity of the American Union. As I have said before, the Government is wholly on the side of France, and generally in the newspapers there is a kindly tone indulged toward that country; but under it all is the latent feeling of content on account of these serious checks.

SENTIMENT IN ROME.

The state of feeling in Rome, and in clerical circles outside, is, to say the least, a little odd. We are not surprised at contradictions, for the conduct of each is made up of them. Now that the French troops have left the Pontifical territory, and there is no more present hope of their aid, the ecclesiastics rejoice at the calamity which has overtaken France, and pronounce it the judgment of God. The Pope has declared that if public order and the *statu quo* cannot be maintained at Rome without the aid of the troops of the Kingdom of Italy, he will leave the city, and put himself under the protection of the English in the Island of Malta. Or he will remain in Rome, if a way can be found by which the soldiers of Protestant Germany can be introduced into the territory, to do the work which for twenty years has been done by Catholic France. In fact, the Holy Father, in his extremity, is ready to throw himself for protection into the arms of those who have inherited the errors of HUGH LATIMER, and the other arch heretic, MARTIN LUTHER. The whirligig of time is a crazy vehicle, and scatters bitter as well as sweet fruits by the way, as it goes bouncing over the world's hard road.

INFALLIBILITY.

The dogma of the Pope's infallibility, as we all very well know, has been noted in the Council, under the protest of a hundred or more members. We are now told, what is known as a fact of history, that no decision of a Council is a law of the Church, until it has been formally proclaimed by a Bull of the Pontiff. The Pope is at liberty to take his own time for such a proclamation—either during the continuance of the Council, when it closes, or a long time after, as it may be convenient. But when it is promulgated, all Catholics are bound to accept the doctrine, or in case of refusal, subjected to the ban of excommunication, or curse, which is hitched on to every published formula of this kind. It may be that the Bull will not be published at present, and that the Pope may keep his rod in pickle until such time as he may be in better condition to use it. Or a little more time may put it out of the Pope's power to make a hanging matter of any such offense as a doubt of his impeccability, or superiority to doctrinal error.

ANGELICO.

THE SAFE ROBBERY.

Particulars of the Affair at the Methodist Mission Rooms—Grossly Exaggerated Reports.

The "great safe robbery" which is reported to have occurred at the "Methodist Book Concern," on Thursday morning, turns out to have been but a very small affair. The safe which was entered did not belong to the "Book Concern" at all, but was the property of the Missionary Society, an entirely different organization, although occupying a portion of the same building which is owned jointly by the two corporations. The Mission Rooms are located in the third story of the new Methodist building, on the corner of Eleventh-street and Broadway, while the Book Concern occupies the second story. The particulars of the robbery are as follows: The room in which the safe which was broken open is situated, is that used by the Secretaries of the Mission Society, Drs. DURBIN and HARRIS. The safe is one of MARVIN'S, and not a particularly strong one, as it was used only for the purpose of storing books and papers, no money ever being there deposited, as the funds of the Society are lodged in the vaults of the Shoe and Leather Bank, subject to the draft of the Treasurer, another officer of the corporation. On Thursday morning Dr. HARRIS, upon entering the Secretary's rooms, discovered nothing particular in the general appearance of affairs, but in attempting to open the safe was unable to do so. Thinking that the lock was out of order, he sent for a mechanic, who, upon his arrival, discovered that the door was only closed, having evidently been opened by some one familiar with the combination. To open the inner safe, after the large door was opened, was an easy matter, as it is only about an eighth of an inch thick and of cast-iron. This was broken open by the burglar with a common chisel and a mallet, both of which tools were found and belong in the building. The only property of value which was removed was some $15,000 in Jersey City war loan bonds, the private property of Dr. DURBIN, and about $300 of other valuables, belonging respectively to two other officers of the Society and to a minister of this City. The articles were of no great worth and were valued more as keepsakes than from any other cause. They had been placed in the safe as a favor during the owner's absence from the City. The only loser to any amount is Dr. DURBIN, the owner of the bonds in question, and in regard to these it is expected that they will soon be recovered, as the suspicions pointing to the abstractor of the property are already strong, and discovery is imminent. It was for this reason, and at the particular request of the officers of the Society, that the affair was not made public, yesterday, in order that the detectives employed in tracing out the affair should not be interfered with. In reply to the article published in a morning paper of yesterday, the Secretaries of the Missionary Society have addressed the following note:

Gentlemen:

We have read, with no little surprise and sorrow, your account of the "great safe robbery," in the "Methodist Book Concern." The safe which was opened is not the property of the "Book Concern," but of the "Missionary Society," and it is not located in the premises of the "Book Concern," but in the "Mission Rooms." The statement of losses, both as to persons and amounts, is a fabrication. The only loss of importance falls on a single officer of the Society. About $15,000 in bonds, his own private property, were taken, but they are valueless to others, and will in all probability be speedily recovered. The aggregate of all other losses does not amount to $300. Only one man not connected with the Mission Rooms has lost a farthing, and his loss is of importance only as involving some keep-sakes of the family, and not for its intrinsic worth.

J. P. DURBIN,
W. L. HARRIS,
Corresponding Secretaries.

MISSION ROOMS, No. 805 Broadway, Sept. 1, 1870.

The notice given below was yesterday generally distributed throughout the City, and a copy left at all the banks of New-York and Brooklyn. The facts in the case were detailed as stated to a representative of the TIMES who called at the Mission Rooms yesterday, and to whom every courtesy was shown, while no desire was evinced to conceal anything. The following is the notice referred to:

$15,000 STOLEN.

On the morning of Aug. 31, the following-described bonds were stolen from my safe. Jersey City war loan of 1864, seven per cent. $1,000 bonds, No. 296 to No. 310, inclusive, $15,000. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

J. P. DURBIN, No. 805 Broadway, third floor.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1870.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Work on the Building to be Stopped in Fifty Days Until Spring.

The foundation of the new Post-office, in this City, is gradually being completed. Workmen are now engaged in putting in the iron columns, girders and beams, which are to furnish, in part, the support for the "sill course" of granite. This work will be completed, and the sill course, consisting of granite blocks weighing several tons each, will be laid during the next fifty days, after which the prospect is that nothing further will be done on the building till next Spring. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet signified his intention to exercise the discretion vested in him by act of Congress, passed in July last, to go on with the contract for furnishing the granite for the superstructure of the building; and, even if he were now to authorize the contractor to proceed with the contract, the material could not probably be got out from the quarries in Maine and made available before Spring. It is said that Mr. BOUTWELL's anxiety to apply all the money coming into the Treasury to the reduction of the public debt, is the reason why he has not seen fit to exercise the discretion conferred upon him to continue the outlay on the Post-office. Such a policy may be good for the public debt, but it will hardly meet with the indorsement of the people of this City, who are anxious to see the early completion of the Post-office. The estimated cost of the building was $3,000,000, but Superintendent HULBURD is of the opinion that it cannot be completed in a substantial manner, in accordance with the plan adopted and partially executed, short of $4,000,000. The amount already expended is between $900,000 and $1,000,000.

New Lunatic Asylum in Newark.

The consent of the Common Council of Newark, which will no doubt be given to-night, is all that is needed to insure the immediate erection of a temporary asylum for such lunatics as cannot be accommodated at the place usually designated for them, at Trenton. The building will be situated at the junction of Bank and Camden streets and Fairmount-avenue, and will be 125 feet long by 27 feet wide, and one story high—much after the style of the soldiers' homes and hospitals used here in the war. The lot on which this building will be erected is city property, having been purchased for the erection of a hospital.

The Fire at Calais, Me.—Relief for the Sufferers.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The loss by fire at Calais, Me., amounts to about $1,000,000. Many persons are rendered homeless. Aid is solicited for the sufferers whose necessities are greater than the citizens of Calais can supply. Subscriptions may be sent to

JNO. BOYNTON'S SON & CO.,
No. 32 Broadway.
GORHAM BOARDMAN,
No. 115 Wall-street.

The Charges Against a Custom-House Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday's edition of your paper contained an item in reference to certain financial irregularities of a man in the Custom-house named CRANE. Being also an employe in the same division of the Custom-house, I deem it but justice to myself to say that it is not the undersigned.

Respectfully, &c., GEO. L. CRANE.
BROOKLYN, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The Outlook at the Beginning of the Fall Season.

The Results of Inquiries Among Business Men—Effects of the War—Increased Importations—A Brisk Trade Anticipated in Various Articles of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture.

A visit to the various sales-rooms in the City, where the largest business is done when any is doing, reveals the fact that trade is flourishing, and that the prospects for the Fall, which commences to-morrow, are very encouraging. In most of the warehouses the Fall trade has already opened, and is now far advanced. Orders for Fall styles began to come in early in August, and are not only received by mail in large amounts, but the City appears to be filled with customers who purchase liberally and with confidence that they will be enabled to dispose of the goods they select.

HEAVY IMPORTATIONS.

As was foreshadowed in an article printed in the TIMES during the middle of July, when the European war cloud was on the eve of bursting, the importations of foreign goods have been very heavy and, indeed, the Continental manufacturers seem to have found a market for goods here which they could not find in European cities. Agents of the principal importing houses in this City, who were in Europe on business for the firms they represent, stated in their letters that they found great difficulty in placing orders, and that the entire stocks of the manufactories seemed to have been taken up in advance. Goods had been manufactured for certain sections, and the entire resources of the factories were employed in filling these orders.

The prospect at that time was that the war, if it assumed any magnitude—which was then considered doubtful—would result in sending to this country large quantities of goods for which a market could not be found in Europe. A people engaged in war do not want luxuries, but only such articles as are necessary to their existence and comfort; hence those goods which had been manufactured for home consumption, and for use by the people of countries lying immediately contiguous to the place of manufacture, and which were not needed by the people for whose use they were prepared, would be sent forthwith to foreign countries, and thus converted into money, which would be at the time most needed.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

The result of the war of nearly two months has proved these theories to be correct, and the market of the Metropolis is now filled with goods which have come here, some in obedience to order, and large quantities on consignment for sale. The imports, naturally heavy at this season of the year, have been increased largely by the influx of goods sent over to find a market. The check in the demand in France and Germany which the war has occasioned, has cheapened goods materially, but the importers have thus far profited by this reduction, though the consumers are beginning to feel the decline, as the quantity of goods is increased beyond the demand.

The dry-goods trade is very active just now, and there is a fair prospect of its continuing so. The stocks are very large, and the styles of the newest, which attract the eye of the consumer, and retailers declare that they have no reason to complain. This is the declaration everywhere, and wholesale stores seem to be filled with purchasers who, with well-packed wallets, or comfortable balances on their bank-books, buy freely, confident of their ability to turn their honest pennies in an honest way.

COTTON GOODS.

There has not been a very great reduction in cotton goods, for the reason that when the stock gets to a certain point, the mills stop running on the same principle that the coal-miners cease to mine black diamonds when the price falls near their standard of equality. Still there has been a falling off in price of cotton goods, notwithstanding the manipulations of the manufacturers, as those consumers who have had occasion to purchase will testify. The cotton crop is large, and the export demand is light. Manufactories cannot well afford to remain idle, and there is so much competition that the supply is kept greater than the demand. Consequently a glut of the market produces an effect very desirable to consumers.

FRENCH GOODS.

In French goods there is a large demand, consequent upon the idea which has obtained with dealers that the war, which is fast decimating that country, would not only stop the immediate production of these goods, but would prove ruinous to business for some time. The articles which are now in the market have been some months out of the looms of the manufacturers, and the major part of them have long ago been ordered for exportation. It is doubtful if any orders which may now be given will be filled, and the probability is that for many months we shall have no new Parisian styles, which have been so acceptable to our belles.

WOOLENS.

Woolens have been in demand and will so continue, and prices have advanced since the war; this is the case, also, with other British goods—linens, &c.—which took a leap upward almost simultaneous with the declaration of war.

GERMAN TOYS.

About Christmas time the juveniles will miss the variety of toys which were so freely imported and sold at such cheap rates as to crush American competition in such articles. The German ports are pretty effectually blockaded, and the manufacturers of these articles are so busily engaged in the work of destruction that they have neither time nor inclination for the labor of creation. Dealers in these articles, which delight the infantile mind and cause paterfamilias to draw his purse-strings with freedom, say that the trade must be stagnant for want of supply even should the war close as abruptly as the most enthusiastic Germans hope it will. There will be scarcely time, even if there be inclination, for the manufacture of these toys, and the sooner young America makes up his mind to do without them, the better for the youngster and for his papa.

THE FUR TRADE.

The fur trade looks well even now, and the wholesale dealers and manufacturers have been busy all summer, while people were sweltering with the mercury way up among the nineties, in making preparations for a vigorous Fall and Winter business. It is as yet a little too early to speak definitely of the prospects of the fur business the next season, but those interested declare that it must be very lively. At any rate, they are ready to exhibit new styles and an almost endless variety.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The clothing dealers have enjoyed a very prosperous season, and the large manufacturers are busy with their preparations for the Fall trade. Buyers are now in the City in large numbers, and seem encouraged by the prospects which are presented for Fall business. The advance in woolens will affect the higher-priced clothing, and the impression prevails that garments cannot be afforded at such low rates as have prevailed for several seasons past. French cloths have been imported in large quantities, and it is possible that the market may be glutted with this class of goods.

The business of the month of September will enable a better story to be told than can be related now. By the first of October, the war on the Continent will assume such a shape that its duration will no longer be a matter of conjecture, and then merchants will know what to depend upon.

The New Police Shields.

The Police appeared, yesterday, with the new shields, which do not promise to be useful, owing to the peculiarities of the patent fastenings they cannot be made to adhere to the breasts of the officers. In very many cases the fastening broke with the first attempt to affix them to the coats, so that the shields were entirely worthless, and in many other instances the spring refused to act, so that the officers had great difficulty in making the shield remain in its place. It is believed that the fastenings on all the shields will break with very little use, and the emblems of Police authority thereby become useless, except as waste metal. In this guise they will be worth little, as they are made of very inferior stuff, which will soon tarnish. They were made at a cost of $1 50 each, by THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, of No. 305 Broadway.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION

The New Lunatic Asylum—Semi-Monthly Statistics.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday at Castle Garden, Mr. O'Gorman presiding. Messrs. Wallach, Lynch, Frear, Bell, Nicholson, Schaack, Barr, Husted, Wilson and Hart were also present.

The Finance Committee reported that bills had been ordered to be paid to the amount of $21,693 90; balance of cash in hands, $30,850.

Mr. Husted informed the Board that the estimated expense of building the new Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island, was $340,000, and said that the Building Committee had never been authorized to proceed with its erection.

Mr. Nicholson—I move that the Building Committee advertise for estimates for the erection of the Asylum upon the plans approved by the Board.

Mr. Bell said it was premature to advertise for proposals, as they had not yet determined to erect the building.

Mr. Wallach—I thought such authority had been given three months since. In my impression the specifications should be first approved before advertised, as they might yet be materially altered.

Mr. Husted informed the Board of what had already taken place in reference to the building, and reported that the Building Committee would take no action in the matter without receiving the authority of the Commissioners.

Mr. Schaack said he was a member of the Committee, and had received no notice to attend any meeting for some time past. The minutes were read, and it appeared a contract had been given out for building a sea-wall by a portion of the Committee, without the consent of the others.

Mr. Husted—The Committee met, and the lowest bid was adopted.

Mr. Nicholson then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Schaack moved that no contract be made for any sum exceeding $250 without resolution of the Board, and no contract for material be made except in accordance with the specifications signed by the architect, and submitted to and approved by the Board; but after a short discussion, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Lynch then offered a proposition for the speedy erection of the work.

A Member—Have we sufficient money for the purpose?

Mr. Hart spoke of the necessity for having the asylum speedily completed, and expressed himself satisfied that they had plenty money to carry it out.

Mr. Wallach said the sum of $375,000 had been appropriated for the purpose, but he believed it could be done for $350,000, or, according to the last report, for $340,000. It could not be erected before two years and the payments could be distributed.

Mr. Schaack—I move as an amendment that no contract be made for more than $250,000.

A motion to lay on the table, as well as a proposition of Mr. Bell to refer the entire matter to the Building Committe to prepare plans, were lost.

The votes on Mr. Lynch's resolution were then called for, and adopted by a large majority, the only dissentients being Messrs. Bell and Nicholson.

After a discussion on Mr. Nicholson's resolution with reference to advertising for advertisements, the Board adjourned. The following is the monthly report:

Number of alien passengers arrived to Aug. 28, 1870	159,364
Number of alien passengers arrived since to Sept. 1	4,143
Total	163,507
To same date in 1869	186,911

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance in bank to Jan. 1		$79,371 66
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 18, 1870		408,035 85
Received since to Sept. 1, for commutation of alien passengers, &c		19,768 92
Total		$507,176 43
Disbursements, as per previous account to Aug. 18	$454,278 32	
Current expenses to date	22,048 02—	476,326 34
Balance with City Chamberlain		$30,850 09

The following is the semi-monthly report of the Labor Exchange from Aug. 16 to Aug. 31, fourteen working days: Applicants for employment—Males, 828; females, 457; total, 1,285. Orders of employers for laborers—Males, 705; females, 323; total, 1,028. Persons employed—Males, 663; females, 274; total, 937. Among these were 11 families, comprising 28 persons. Discharged from Ward's Island and provided with employment—Average number of applicants, 92 per day; average number of orders, 73 per day; average number of engagements, 67 per day; average rate of monthly wages paid to males, $15; average rate of monthly wages paid to females, $10. Classification of emigrant labor—Males—Mechanical labor, 67; agricultural, 596; total, 663. Females—Skilled labor, 9; unskilled, 265; total, 274. Common school education of emigrants—Males able to read and write, 598; males not able to read and write; 65: total, 663. Females able to read and write, 189; females not able to read and write, 85; total, 274.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Important Action Regarding Obstruction to Docks on the West Side of the City.

The Commissioners of Docks met at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, President Agnew in the chair; and all the members present, except Mr. Smith. The question as to whether it would be more expedient to repair than to rebuild Pier No. 19 East River, was laid over for future consideration.

It was resolved to grant a petition of Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railway Company, made on behalf of the Company, that the slips between Piers Nos. 30, 31, and 32 North River be dredged. It was also resolved to repair the bulkhead, foot of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, East River.

Great complaints having been made in relation to the dumping of street dirt and refuse by J. L. Brown, the street-cleaning contractor, on the piers allotted to him by the City authorities, Mr. Brown expressed his willingness to discontinue the practice if the City would remit his obligation to pay $20,000 per annum for the privilege of so using the piers and selling the refuse. The Commissioners resolved to recommend the acquiescence of the City authorities in the proposal made by Mr. Brown.

It was resolved to give owners or lessees of docks at the foot of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, North River, five days' notice to have the slips between such docks dredged, so as to remove an immense deposit of filth, some five or six feet in depth, from them, and, in default of the owners complying with the terms of the notice, that the Dock Superintendent of the district in which the docks are situated cause the slips to be dredged, the owners to be assessed for the expense. It seems that the refuse from the New-York Rendering Company's works, and from numerous fat-melting establishments and slaughter-houses, have almost choked up the slips in question with an enormous mass of the most disgusting filth. It was also resolved to give notice that piles driven at Pier No. 23 North River, on which to build a freight-house for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, be removed forthwith. It was resolved to deny in the future all applications for leasing piers, on the ground that the impending change in the water front renders the granting of such leases inexpedient. It was resolved to remove certain heavy boilers which now incumber Pier No. 39 East River, to the Corporation-yard, and to retain possession of them until the fine and penalty incurred for such incumbrance is paid.

It appearing that the flooring of the piers suffer a great deal of wear and tear on account of the horses used in hoisting cargo wearing sharpened shoes, and the practice of screwing hoisting-blocks into the flooring, it was resolved that all persons using horses for hoisting cargo shall lay down a temporary platform of boards for the horses to travel on, and shall repair the flooring where injured by the use of hoisting-blocks.

The following preamble and resolution, presented by Commissioner Wood, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The business part of the port of New-York, and that which is most in request for the loading and discharge of vessels, is the district lying between Pier No. 1 North River and the foot of West Twelfth-street, North River, westward of the line of West-street; and, at the same time, no part of the water-front of the City is more encumbered with permanent obstructions to commerce, fixed and floating, including lumber-yards, coal-yards, firewood-yards, counting-houses, a dwelling-house, fruit warehouses, oyster warehouses, grain warehouses with large elevators attached, a floating smithy, floating boiler-yards, manure-yards, hay-barges permanently anchored, and, in fact, almost every other sort of obstruction to commerce which it is possible to conceive of, and which ought not to be there; and as very many of the fixed and floating obstructions must have been erected at a large expense, it seems probable that although both fixed and floating obstructions are illegal, that the owners must have some colorable pretense for their occupancy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Superintendents of the Docks in the districts from Pier No. 1 North River, to the foot of West Twelfth-street, North River, report to this Board, forthwith, the names of the occupants of all permanent obstructions, fixed or floating, on the west side of West-street, within their respective districts, and the amount of rent paid, and to whom, for the premises held by said occupants, together with the date and term of their occupation.

Commissioner Wood stated it as his belief that many who paid wharf-dues to the City, sublet the privilege to others for the accommodation of these obstructions, and at a great profit to themselves.

The Board went into Executive Session.

Alleged Bounty Frauds.

Cornelius Ackerman was brought up in the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, on a charge of obtaining money from the Government by fraudulent representations. It appeared that a nephew of the prisoner, who was a soldier in the Union Army, died without drawing $100 bounty-money, and it was subsequently claimed and given on the presentation of a paper signed by a person who alleged he was father of the deceased. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the latter had been dead for years previously, and from certain information which came to the knowledge of the Government, they arrested the prisoner on a charge of forgery. The prisoner stated the money was drawn by a brother of the deceased, who bore his father's name, and it was expended for burial purposes. The Commissioner was of opinion there was no evidence to convict the prisoner, but expressed an opinion that there was room for a civil action for the recovery of the money. The prisoner was discharged.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Swindling and Forgery—Suicides by Hanging—Grand and Petit Larcenies—Other Offenses and Accidents.

Pincus Callnach, a tailor, was committed for examination at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Scott, on a charge of swindling Browning & Co., No. 326 Broadway, of $120 worth of clothing material. J. M. Lowenthal, tailor, No. 153 Spring-street, who received the goods, was also committed.

On the 1st of July last, Edward H. Neal, purchased four horses, of the aggregate value of $720, from Michael McLoughlin, proprietor of the Compton House, Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, and tendered for payment a check for that amount on the First National Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., purporting to be signed by John Neal & Sons. Mr. McLoughlin subsequently gave out the check in the ordinary course of business, but in a few days it was returned to him as a forgery. He immediately had the prisoner arrested, and on being brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, was held to answer.

George G. Gedwey, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $399 50 worth of silk braidings from his employers, Brooks Bros., Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-street. The prisoner disposed of the property to a pawnbroker named B. Katz, No. 804 East Sixth-street, for a small amount, and the latter was also arrested. They were both committed to answer.

In the case of Andrew J. Richards, bankrupt, Judge Blatchford rendered a decision, yesterday, in the United States Courts, refusing the application of the petitioner, on the ground that he refused to answer, when examined before the Register, whether he had not disposed of large sums of money in gambling. The Register petitioned against his release, alleging that it would be unjust when such a circumstance was not made known, and the Judge expressed his full concurrence in the opinion.

Clarke King was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Cox, charged with defrauding Margaret Fitzgerald, No. 6,692 Carmine-street, of $100. It transpired, on evidence, that the woman gave King $767 in currency to change it into gold, but, on returning, kept $100, which affected the mind of the complainant so much as to render her insane. King was committed for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Cox, Robert Henderson was arraigned on a charge of obtaining money on false pretenses. Elizabeth Stewart, of No. 752 Macdougal-street, stated that on Monday last the prisoner came to her house and represented himself as an agent of her landlord and demanded the rent. Mrs. Stewart immediately recognized the prisoner as a person who had obtained $192 from her a year ago on a similar pretense, and had him arrested. He was held to answer.

Mary E. Oakes, of No. 175 Ludlow-street, died at the Park Hospital yesterday, of injuries sustained on Saturday at No. 370 Greenwich-street, by a fall through a hatchway.

The remains of two unknown men were found yesterday in the North River near Pier No. 45 and foot of Barclay-street.

John Mitchell, aged twenty-seven, failed to appear at the breakfast table, yesterday, at No. 109 Barrow-street, when Miss Minnie Jeffrey opened his room door, and discovered the occupant suspended by the neck to a nail in the wall. His motive for the rash act is unknown.

Abraham Wertheimer, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by hanging himself in his room. Coroner Rollins was notified.

Mrs. Margaret Ryan, of No. 338 East Forty-eighth-street, gave a trunk, containing $203 worth of clothing, on the 10th ult., to John Jacob Henkel, of No. 815 First-avenue, an expressman, with directions to take the same to the Boston boat. He never delivered the trunk, however, and being arrested yesterday, was remanded for trial by Justice Dowling at the Tombs.

John Leopold was arraigned before Justice Dowling, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of stealing a horse, value $125, from Michael King, of No. 7 Leonard-street. As the prisoner had been found in possession of the horse when arrested, he was remanded for trial.

John Ward, was found, yesterday morning, in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue B, with a severe cut on the head, probably received by a fall. He was taken home.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of the tenement-house, No. 593 Greenwich-street, doing a damage of $250, which is fully covered by insurance.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, No. 318 West Twenty-eighth-street, 12 by 55, basement and three stories; T. L. Radley, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 20 by 53, basement and four stories; S. L. Roof, owner.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Park-avenue, 50 feet south of Thirty-ninth-street, 25 by 75, five stories; D. Willis James, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 51 Jane-street, 25 by 60, five stories; W. Aldrick, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One bank, east side of Broadway, 40 feet north of John-street, 21.10 by 148, basement and five stories—Chatham Bank, owners; R. G. Hatfield, No. 31 Pine-street.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Eighty-third-street, 275 feet west of Second-avenue, 18 by 38, three stories; Frederick Schenck, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Twenty-eighth street, 200 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 25 by 42, four stories; Jas. Potterton, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 240 West Twentieth-street, 24 by 50, four stories; B. Keller, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Thirty-sixth-street, 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 27 by 56, four stories; Michael Donnelly, owner.

Four stores and tenements, south side of Forty-seventh-street, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 55, five stories; George Fanning, agent.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Stanton-street, 50 feet east of Norfolk-street, 20 by 40, four stories; Jacob M. Patterson, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Forty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 62, five stories; Christian A. Buddensick, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 185 and 187 Elizabeth-street, 25 by 56, five stories; Rabold & Tostevin, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 532 Grand-street, 25 by 60, four stories; Jacob Brush, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Laurens-street, forty-two feet north of Houston-street, 18 by 56, four stories; L. W. Johnson, owner.

One factory, north side of Fortieth-street, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 30 by 70, two stories; Thos. Williamson, owner.

One factory, north side of Forty-ninth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 17 by 50, three stories; Mr. Sharp, owner.

One stable, No. 437 West Fortieth-street, rear, 25x15, two stories; H. W. Holsmann, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, 18.9x44, three stories; Benjamin Hopper, owner.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Eleventh-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Fifty-third-street, 24x24, two stories; August Kempf, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Fifty-second-street, 225 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 32, two stories; Peter Anas, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	28
Brown-stone fronts	5
Iron fronts	1
Brick fronts	19
Frame buildings	3
First-class dwellings	5
Second-class dwellings	2
Tenements	5
Stores and tenements	12
Bank	1
Factories	2
Stable	1

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870, the following buildings have been reported as unsafe in the particulars annexed, at the office of Jas. M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Nos. 215, 217, 219, 221 and 223 Third-avenue, J. G. Attridge, agent; unsafe generally.

No. 202 Grand-street, J. Bisco, owner; unsafe walls.

No. 183 East Broadway, Martin Schreimer, owner; unsafe chimneys.

No. 271 Grand-street, Wm. Shannon, owner; unsafe walls.

No. 74 Henry-street, H. Heitman, owner; unsafe chimneys.

No. 53 Oak-street, W. H. Titus, owner; unsafe east wall.

No. 80 Elizabeth-street, Joseph Husson, owner; unsafe chimneys.

No. 211 Goerck-street, Wm. F. Cary, owner; unsafe generally.

No. 61 Third-avenue, Hamilton Fish, owner; unsafe stoops and fences.

No. 184 Elizabeth-street, Warren Nash, owner; unsafe south wall.

Building north side of Seventy-sixth-street, fifty-seven feet west of Third-avenue, J. Leamy, owner; unsafe generally.

The Deputy Sheriff Swindling Case—Further Developments Yesterday.

Justice Dowling held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of James O'Hara, a Deputy Sheriff, who is accused of falsely arresting John Dobbyns, a mate on the ship *Galatea*, on a warrant purporting to have been issued by the Marine Court, and extorting from him the sum of $25. The proceedings were witnessed by a crowd of notorious Fourth and Seventh Ward runners, who are constantly falling into the hands of the Police. Counsel for the prisoner proceeded to cross-examine the complainant, and elicited the fact that he had appeared at the Marine Court to answer the warrant, and had been told that no such case existed in the Court. Counsel then put in a warrant which appeared to have been issued in proper form by the Court, and claimed that his client was acting in good faith. The Magistrate admitted the warrant as evidence, but remarked that he did not believe it was a proper one, though indorsed by Sheriff O'Brien. He had inquired at the Sheriff's office when the complaint was made, and had been informed that O'Hara was not authorized to serve warrants. He believed the warrant had been issued since his own. A gang of thieves and vagabonds were constantly in the habit of hazing unfortunate sailors in this way, and he would make an effort to punish them. The warrant offered must be accepted in good faith; but the Magistrate, in discharging the accused, considered him a scoundrel and a thief.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

Disastrous Fire in Brooklyn—A Woman and Two Children Burned—Vain Efforts to Save Them.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire was discovered on the third floor of the three-story frame building at the corner of Graham-avenue and Boerum-street, Brooklyn, the lower floor of which was occupied by Joseph Nelson as a beer saloon, and the floors above were occupied by three families named Raymond, Fehr and Gramack. How the fire originated is not certain. When the alarm was rung, the store and the two rooms in the rear were completely wrapped in flames and smoke. While the attention of the Fire Department was being directed to the saloon, little thought was bestowed on the families above, because it was generally supposed they had all made good their escape. Such, however, was not the case. Mrs. Gramack and her two daughters, Kate and Mary, aged respectively one and eight years, were closed within the upper room. Mr. Gramack, who narrowly escaped with his own life, made that state of facts first known to the Police. Every effort was then made to save them; attempts of the most daring character were made by the firemen to enter the windows of the floor on which the victims were being burned, but in every instance the flames and smoke drove the gallant fellows back, so that they were compelled literally to stand by and see three human beings burned without being able to render any assistance.

After the fire the bodies of the mother and her two children were found lying on the floor of the room, burned to a crisp. The children lay upon the bed, and the mother lay upon the floor in such a position as to indicate that she had, when overcome, been trying to reach the window. In connection with Mr. Gramack's escape, it is but justice to state that he succeeded in carrying one child safely from the building, and was on his way back to the assistance of his wife and the other two when he was confronted with flames and smoke of so dense a character that it was with the utmost difficulty he escaped with his own life.

The owner of the house, Mr. John Weingart, estimates his loss at $8,000, upon which he has an insurance of $6,000. Nelson's loss upon stock and money in the saloon is set down at $1,800, and no insurance. The flames, before being extinguished, communicated with the premises No. 123 Graham-avenue, owned and occupied by Alex. Westheim. His loss on building and stock is $4,400, and the insurance $4,000.

Inspection of Nuisances.

Commissioners Ceccarini, Gross and Stephen Smith, who are the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, with President Bosworth, Commissioner Mullaly and City Sanitary Inspector Morris, yesterday, made a formal inspection of the slaughter-houses, fat-melting establishments, manure-heaps and nuisances generally of the east side of the City, with a view to some decided action by the Board of Health in regard to them.

The facts were not found to be different from what they have been represented to be, in the petitions from citizens, and in reports made to the Board from its officer. The large slaughtering houses were found to be in excellent condition, and in no way offensive to the neighborhood, or dangerous to the public health. The very reverse was the case as to the small slaughtering houses, and the fat-melting establishments, large and small, were found to be unmitigated nuisances. The great manure-heap at the dumping-grounds at the foot of East Forty-fifth-street, for which a permit was lately granted, was found to be fully as bad as it has been represented. The grounds were covered with old stock to the depth of several feet, which gave out most sickening and deleterious exhalations, as it was stirred in the process of curing.

The inspection will probably result in the general suppression of these nuisances.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 1.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$50,000 U.S.5-20 C., '62.112¾	20,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 90¾
1,000 do....small.112¾	5,500 do... 90¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111⅛	20,000 do...bet. call 90
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.110⅛	2200 L. S. & M. So. R. 92⅜
47,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	18 do... 92⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106	1600 do....bet. call 92⅜
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60¼	100 Ill. Cen. R....b. c.136¼
500 Ga. State 7s... 91	100 Chi. & N. W. R... 82½
2,000 Jersey City W.L 92	200 do... 82⅜
1,000 Mich. So.S.F.bs. 98⅛	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 87⅛
2,000 C.Pac.R. G'd bs. 88⅛	200 Chi. & R. I. R... 113⅜
10,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88... 87⅛	400 do... 113⅜
100 Tradesmens' Bk...150	500 do... 113⅝
9 Am. Ex. Bank....115	50 do... 114
66 Bk. of Commerce..122	200 Mil. & St. P. R... 61
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 38⅜	200 do....b10 61
30 Del. & H. C'l Co...121½	200 Tol., Wab. & W... 51⅜
31 W. U. Tel....b. c. 33¾	100 do....bet. call 51⅛
200 Adams Ex... 65½	25 Chi. & Alton R... 112
10 do... 65¾	100 do... 111¾
100 Am. M. U. Ex... 41¾	100 Ohio & Miss R... 34¼
100 do....bet. call 41	86 Del., L. & W. R... 102½
100 N. Y. C. & H. R... 95	22 New-Jersey R... 115
100 do....bet. call 95	40 Mor. & Essex R... 88⅞
600 do... 94⅞	200 C., C. & I. C. R... 17⅝
500 Reading R... 96⅛	70 N. Y. & N. H..b.c.150

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 C...113¾	20,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. b3... 90¼
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.113	100 Harlem R... 132¼
21,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65 n.110⅛	100 Reading R... 96⅛
1,500 do...110	500 do... 96⅜
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112	500 L. S. & M. So. R. 92⅜
125,500 U.S.5-20 C., '67.110⅛	200 do....b60 92⅜
2,000 do...110⅛	100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b10 87⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛	200 do... 87⅝
80,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅜	30 P.,Ft.W.& C.guar. 94½
3,205 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.106⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. R... 61⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax 24	100 do....bet. call 61
1,000 Tenn. St.6s, x. c. 62⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pf...b4 78
4,000 Mo. St. 6s... 90⅝	200 do... 78
2,000 Ala. St. 5s, bds.. 70	100 Tol., Wab. & W... 52
1,000 Cen. Pac.G'd bs. 88⅛	200 do... 51⅞
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 39	200 do....b15 52
100 Adams Ex. Co... 65¾	200 do....b60 52¾
100 do... 65½	200 do... 52
200 Am. M. U. Ex... 41¼	300 Ohio & Miss. R... 34¼
40 do... 41	80 Del., Lack. & W.. 102¼
200 N. Y. C.&H.R...b3 95	50 H. & St. J. Pf... 112
100 do... 95	100 do... 112⅛
300 do....bet. call 94⅞	

THURSDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The schedule of the Public Debt of the United States for Sept. 1, issued this afternoon, shows a further reduction in the obligations of the Government of $13,402,656 since the First of August, and raises the whole reduction since the administration of President Grant took charge of the public finances, March 4, 1869, to $169,541,209. The following are the chief figures of the schedule:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	Sept. 1, 1870.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,684,300
Less purchased and canceled	....	137,799,650
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,464,884,650
Other gold bonds	505,268,800	505,267,400
Total outstanding	$2,107,846,150	$1,970,152,050
Decrease under new Administration		$137,694,100

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &C.

	March 4, 1869.	Sept. 1, 1870.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,103,971
Fractional currency	36,781,547	40,054,384
Gold notes	28,775,500	28,415,320
Three per cents	57,140,000	45,895,000
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	3,505,127
Accrued interest	35,071,255	37,935,953
In gross	$533,211,899	$525,409,755
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	102,504,706
Total	$434,470,638	$422,905,049
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	37,135,949
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$385,770,000
Decrease in unfunded debt		$31,847,109
Decrease in funded stocks		137,694,100
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$169,541,209

OUTSTANDING DEBT, AS ABOVE.

Funded	$1,970,152,050
Unfunded	385,770,000
Total Sept. 1, 1870	$2,355,922,050
Total Aug. 1, 1870	2,369,324,706
Decrease of month	$13,402,656

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 116⅜, and later in the day advanced to 116⅝ and then fell back to 116⅜ again. The new *Bullish* interest in the Gold Room evidently calculated upon the heavy Customs accumulations in the Treasury drawn for the week past from the City Banks, whose Gold averages were below $20,000,000 last week before the payments into the Treasury of $2,994,000 for Customs for four days this week. Today the Treasury Office here charged off $1,544,000 as paid on United States 10-40 Gold Interest due Sept. 1. The Treasury yesterday accepted bids for only $1,000,000 Gold out of $4,250,000 bid for, and today purchased only $1,000,000 United States 5-20s out of an offering of $4,719,850. The latter would indicate a larger supply of 5-20s seeking a market than the daily reports of the Stock Exchange had before reflected. This circumstance, however, but slightly affected prices at the Exchange Boards this Afternoon, the London quotations holding strong, without exclusive reference to the price of Gold here. The shipment of Gold today amounted to $250,000. The Foreign Exchanges leave off quiet on sales of 60 days' London at 109⅜ and Short Sight 110⅜ ℘ cent.

The following from the *Evening Post* of this afternoon refers to the new Gold pool made up within a few days past, and to the movements of which the attention of the Government will, no doubt, soon be directed. Any attempted "corner" in Gold at the present time must necessarily be predicated upon the scarcity at Bank, produced by the Customs receipts of the Government itself, and the success of such a "corner," whether culminating in extortionate profits to the engineers, or in the derangement of general business, or in a panic like that of last September, (though on a smaller scale,) would be a reflection upon the Administration at Washington. The parties engaged in the speculation, no doubt, presume upon the absence of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, as their predecessors, at the outset of their notable scheme, did last year, but they had as well bear in mind that both are within reach of the telegraphic wires, and hold at command $80,000,000 of Government Gold free to be used on any given signal to such ample extent as to instantly relieve all "corners," and to crush all incipient panics:

"Considering the foreign advices, both financial and concerning the war, the gold market today is remarkably strong, a condition which can only be explained by the presence in the market of a speculative party. The discount rate of the Bank of England was reduced, at the regular meeting this morning, to 3½ ℘ cent., which, with the news of the German victory, imparted strength to all classes of securities in London, 5-20s advancing to 88¾, and Consols to 92¼. On this news Gold declined to 116⅛@116⅜, but has since advanced to 116⅝ on heavy purchases. It is confidently asserted in the Gold Room that a new party has been made up, composed of some of the members of the party who turned the price last week up to 118; that they intend to work the market upward, trusting to the small amount of gold held by the banks; to the prospect of a steady reduction of this amount by the Customs payments into the Treasury, which will continue heavy during September, and to the expectation that the Secretary will follow his published programme of selling only $4,000,000 during the month. Should such a speculative movement be attempted, whatever its results in point of profit or loss, it could not fail to cause serious derangements to the markets and to trade. It is believed, however, that the Government, as soon as such a scheme developed, would increase its gold sales. The mere possibility of such a movement is freely canvassed, and causes apprehension. In the gold loan market the rates have been 'flat,' and 1 and 2 per cent. for carrying, and 3 per cent. ex-Clearing-house."

There is increased interest in the Stock Exchange markets for the few days past, and the attendance in the Board Room and in the Long Room is now quite full and the business decidedly spirited, as well as more general, over the Railway list, as compared with the almost sleepy dullness of last week. A number of the leading Brokers and outside operators have returned from their Summer vacation, and there are strong signs of an upward market for the Vanderbilt, Reading and most of the other Western Stocks, which not only impart life to the Street, but to the better employment of the Commission Brokers and Money lenders. Demand loans continue to be quoted easy at 5@6 ℘ cent., but as the activity on the Stock Exchange returns the rates on all time contracts are held somewhat firmer.

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND—SEPT. 1.

Bates & Brown.
$20,000 '65, c., n....109.19
2,000 '67, c....109.15

H. A. Heiser's Sons.
700 '62, r....109.15
4,300 '65, r., n....109.15
1,900 '67, r....109.15
25,400 '67, c....109.19
25,000 '67, c....109.24
35,000 '67, c....109.29

Humbert Bros.
30,000 '65, n....109.30
20,000 '65, n....109.32

J. S. Stanton.
10,000 '65, r., n....109.08
10,000 '62, r., n....109.14
25,000 '65, c., n....109.24
19,000 '67, c....109.29
15,000 '67, c....109.34
20,000 '67, c....109.39
20,000 '67, c....109.45

White, Morris & Co.
1,200 '62, c....109.28
800 '62, r....109.28
500 '64, c....109.28
1,000 '65, c....109.28
4,500 '65, n....109.04
1,000 '67....109.04
1,000 '68....109.04

Frank & Gans.
4,500 '64, c....109.22
80,450 '65, c., n....109.22
286,800 '67, c....109.22

E. L. Lee.
10,800 '65, n....109.28
3,700 '67....109.31

Lounsbery & Fanshawe.
75,000 '67....109.48
125,000 '67....109.55
50,000 '67....109.67

Lawrence Bros. & Co.
1,200 '62, c....109.18
1,600 '65, c., o....109.18
2,000 '67, c....109.18
500 '68, c....109.18
44,450 '65, c., n....109.18

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
10,000 '67, c....109.19
5,000 '65, c. n....109.19
15,000 '67, c....109.18
20,000 '67, c....109.22
25,000 '67, c....109.28
25,000 '67, c....109.36

Read, Leo & Content.
17,800 '67....109.14
20,000 '68....109.15
100,000 '67....109.45

F. H. Smith.
10,000 '64, c....109.67

J. A. Zerega & Co.
50,000 '67, c....109.15
50,000 '67, c....109.20
25,000 '67, c....109.25

Baker.
5,000 '65, c. n....109.15
10,000 '65, c. n....109.19
10,000 '65, c. n....109.23
20,000 '65, c. n....109.27
25,000 '67, c....109.31
30,000 '67, c....109.35
35,000 '67, c....109.39
40,000 '67, c....109.43
45,000 '67, c....109.47
50,000 '67, c....109.51
300 '65, c., o....109.13
200 '67, c....109.13

P. S. Newstadt.
25,000 '65, n....109.11
26,000 '65, n....109.12
27,000 '65, n....109.13
28,000 '65, n....109.14
29,000 '65, n....109.15
30,000 '65, n....109.16
31,000 '65, n....109.17
32,000 '65, n....109.18
33,000 '65, n....109.19
34,000 '65, n....109.20
35,000 '65, n....109.21
36,000 '65, n....109.22
37,000 '65, n....109.23
38,000 '65, n....109.24
39,000 '65, n....109.25
40,000 '65, n....109.26
41,000 '65, n....109.27
42,000 '65, n....109.28
43,000 '65, n....109.29

P. S. Newstadt.
$44,000....109.30
45,000....109.31

P. Speyer & Co.
100,000 '67....109.54

Woerishoffer & Co.
12,500 '65, r., o....109.14
10,000 '62, r....109.14
2,000 '67, c. s....109.14
10,000 '64, c....109.14
40,000 '67, c....109.29
80,000 '67, c....109.41

Hatch & Foote.
4,000 '64, c....109.19
3,000 '65, r., n....109.19
4,000 '67, r., n....109.19
2,500 '68, c., n....109.19
16,500 '65, c., n....109.24

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster
40,200 '65, r., n....109.12
6,000 '68, c., n....109.17
5,000 '65, r., o....109.17
6,000 '62, c....109.17
5,500 '67, r....109.17
3,800 '67, c....109.17
39,000 '67, c....109.17

S. T. Russell & Co.
10,000 '67, c....109.32
10,000 '67, c....109.37

G. F. Baker, Cashier.
34,000 '62, r....109.10
6,000 '64, r....109.10
15,000 '65, r., o....109.10
12,000 '65, c., n....109.10
9,000 '67, c....109.10
5,000 '65, c., n....109.20

Marx & Co.
46,000 '65, c., n....109.08
50,000 '65, c., n....109.11
50,000 '65, c., n....109.23
50,000 '65, c....109.28
3,000 '67, r....109.07
1,000 '65, r., n....109.07

Jay Cooke & Co.
38,400 '62, r....109.15
33,700 '64, r....109.15
10,500 '65, r....109.15
15,800 '65, r., n....109.15
3,000 '68, r....109.15
6,500 '68, s....109.15
8,000 '65....109.15
5,600 '67....109.15
19,000 '64, c....109.15
128,000 '65, c. n....109.15
722,600 '67, c....109.37

Fisk & Hatch.
1,000 '62, c....109.06
7,000 '64, c....109.06
11,000 '65, c....109.06
37,000 '65, c., n....109.06
107,000 '65, r. n....109.06
90,000 '67, r....109.06
78,000 '67, c....109.06

E. Sweet & Co.
25,000 '67, c....109.34
750 '65, c....109.07
11,000 '62, r....109.07
10,000....109.19
10,000....109.30
10,000....109.42
10,000....109.53
50,000....109.40
20,000 '65, c. n....109.06
10,000 '65, c., n....109.18
20,000 '65, c., n....109.21
10,000 '65, c., n....109.02
10,000 '67, c....109.15
20,000 '67, c....109.27
20,000 '67, c....109.40
20,000 '67, c....109.31
12,000 '67, c....109.29
6,000 '65, c., n....109.40
20,000 '65, c., n....109.40
5,000 '64, c....109.19
1,300 '65, c., n....109.19
10,000 '65, c., n....109.21
10,000 '65, c., n....109.29
35,000 '67, c....109.31
20,000 '67, c....109.29
10,000 '67, c....109.41
10,000 '67, c....109.63
10,000 '62, r....109.16
20,000 '65, n., c....109.06
7,000 '65, n., c....109.06
3,000 '67, c....109.06

$4,717,850

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S—SEPT. 1.

Fisk & Hatch.
1,000 '62, c....109.06
7,000 '64, c....109.06
11,000 '65, c....109.06
39,000 '65, c....109.06
107,000 '65, r....109.06
9,000 '67, c....109.06
78,000 '67, c....109.06

Geo. F. Baker, Cash.
34,000 '62, r....109.10
6,000 '64, r....109.10
15,000 '65, r....109.10
12,000 '65, c....109.10
9,000 '67, c....109.10

Marx & Co.
46,000 '65, c....109.08
50,000 '65, c....109.11
3,000 '67, r....109.07
1,000 '65, r....109.07

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster
49,200 '65, r....109.12

Woerishoffer & Co.
12,500 '65, r....109.14
10,000 '62, r....109.14
2,000 '67, c....109.14
10,000 '64, c....109.14

Reid, Leo & Content.
17,800 '67....109.14
20,000 '68....109.14

White, Morris & Co.
4,500 '65....109.04
1,000 '67....109.04
1,000 '68....109.04

J. S. Stanton.
10,000 '65, r....109.08
10,000 '65, r....109.14

Bates & Brown.
1,000 '67....109.15

J. A. Zerega & Co.
26,500 '65, c....109.15

Baker & Kitchen.
3,000 '65, c....109.15
300 '65, c....109.13
200 '67, c....109.13

P. S. Newstadt.
25,000 '65....109.11
26,000 '65....109.12
27,000 '65....109.13
28,000 '65....109.14
15,000 '65....109.15

H. A. Heiser's Sons.
700 '62, r....109.15
3,050 '65....109.15

Ed. Sweet & Co.
750 '65....109.07
11,000 '62, r....109.07
20,000 '65, c....109.06
10,000 '65, c....109.02
19,500 '67....109.15
20,000 '67....109.11
7,000 '65, c....109.06

Jay Cooke & Co.
38,400 '62, r....109.15
33,700 '64, r....109.15
10,500 '65, r....109.15
3,000 '68....109.15
6,500 '68, s....109.15
5,600 '67, r....109.15
10,000 '65, c....109.15

$1,000,000

The following prices were made after the adjournment of the late Board. The Gold Room was not so strong at the close:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 1.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	*108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	116⅜	116⅜
Bills on London at Sight	110⅜	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅜	60⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95	94⅞
N. Y. C. & H. D. Certificates	90	90
Reading Railroad	96⅛	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113⅜
North-western Common	82½	82⅛
North-western Preferred	87⅛	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	38⅝	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅝	78⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅝	60⅝
Lake Shore	92⅝	92⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅛
New-Jersey Central	101⅛	102
Toledo and Wabash	51⅝	51⅝

*Ex. Div.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

Gold receipts	$659,720 00
Gold payments	2,789,892 16
Gold balance	67,221,910 15
Currency receipts	1,336,074 98
Currency payments	583,968 28
Currency balance	13,186,201 22
Customs	611,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., '81...114⅛	5-20 coup., '65...111⅛
6 ℘ cent., coup., '81...114⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65...110⅛
5-20 reg., '62...111⅛	5-20 coup., '67...110⅛
5-20 coup., '62...112⅜	5-20 coup., '68...110⅛
5-20 reg., '64...111⅛	10-40 reg....106
5-20 coup., '64...111⅛	10-40 coup....x106
5-20 reg., '65...111⅛	6s Currency...111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. c....61⅞	Ohio 6 ℘ cent., '86...103
Tenn. 6s, new bds...60¼	Kentucky 6s...98
Va. 6s, ex c....66⅛	Ill. Canal bds, '70...100
Va. 6s, new bds...66⅛	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77...100
Georgia 6s...84⅛	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79...100
Georgia 7s, new bds...91	Ill. War Loan...100
N. Car. 6s, old...52⅛	Indiana 5 ℘ cent...100
N. Car. F. A., '66...37	Mich. 6 ℘ cent., '78...100
N. Car. F. A., '68...34	Mich. 6 ℘ cent., '83...100
N. Car. new bds...21⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., '78...100
N. Car. S. Tax...23⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ cent., W. L.100
S. Car. new bds...71⅛	N. Y. Reg. B. L...107
S. Car. April & Oct...70	N. Y. Cou. B. L...107⅛
Missouri 6s...90⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72...107
Missouri H.& St.Jo.Is 89⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73...107
La. 6s, Levee bds...73⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74...107
La. 8s, Levee bds...86	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...107
Conn. 6s...100⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...107
Alabama 5s...70	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74...101
Alabama 8s...100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...100
Alabama 7s, R. bds...93⅛	
Ohio 6 ℘ cen., '81...100	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...86	Gt. West. 1st, '88...87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...99	Gt. West. 2d, '93...81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76 99	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90...81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76...99	Gal. & Chi. 2d...93⅛
Erie 1st, Extended...99	Chi., R. I. & Pac...96⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79...95	Morris & Essex 1st...100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83...89⅛	Morris & Essex 2d...93
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90	N. J. Cen. 1st...103
Harlem 1st...100⅛	N. J. Cen., n. b...100
Albany & Sus. 1st...100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st..102⅛
Albany & Sus. 3d...92⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d...95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st. 110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d...93
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d...92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...95⅛
M.So.&N.I.S. F 7 ℘c. 98	Clev. & Pitts 3d...92
Cen. Pac. Bonds...88⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...75
Union Pac. 1st Bonds. 81⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F...102
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75...90	Chi. & Alton 1st...100⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 75⅛	Chi. & Alton Income...93
Chi. & N. W. S. F...95	Ohio & Miss. 1st...97⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st...93⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs...85⅛
Consol'd 7 ℘ c. conv...89	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...102⅛
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts...108	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 92
Lack. & West. Bonds...95	Mil. & St. P. I. 1st...91
Del., L. & W. 1st...100	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d. 85
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext...91⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d...85
Tol. & Wab. 2d...87⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st...82⅛
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs. 76⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...97⅛
Tol., W. & W.C.S.F. 81	Bos., H. & Erie Guar. 25
Gt. West. 1st, '85...100	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York...138	Fourth National...105
Merchants'...118	Ninth National...110
Mechanics'...133	Tenth National...127
America...145	Oriental...165
City...210	Bkrs.' & Brokers' Ass.100
Phenix...106	Del. & Hudson Canal.121⅛
Tradesmen's...149	Maryland Coal Co...24
Mechanics' & Traders'.130	Canton Co., Baltimore 61
Merchants' Exchange.101	Cons. Coal of Maryl'd 26⅛
Seventh Ward...108	Cumb. Coal and Iron. 30
State of New-York...112	Western Union Tel...33⅛
Commerce...124	Quicksilver Mining...6
Broadway...240	Mariposa Mining...4
Mercantile...125	Mariposa Pf...8⅛
American Exchange...115	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs. 29
Chatham...165	Adams Express...65⅛
Hanover...100	Wells-Fargo Express. 12⅛
Irving...120	American Express...41
East River...110	United States Ex...41⅛
Market...120	Merchants' Union Ex. 13⅛
Nassau...100	Pacific Mail...38⅛
Continental...90	N. Y. C. & Hud. R...95
St. Nicholas...105	N.Y.C. & Hud. R. Cfs. 90
Importers' & Traders'.152	Erie Railway...22
Park...160	Erie Railway Pf...46⅛
Central...104	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	102
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	114½	114⅝
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅝
Reading	96⅛	96⅝
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58⅝
Catawissa Preferred	37	37⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	27
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34	34⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	88¾

The State of Indiana is, today, paying off through Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., the last of the State Debt of 1846, of $7,000,000 in 5 ℘ cents and 2½ ℘ cents, (the latter to fund back interest,) and after this date all interest on $1,078,000 outstanding will cease, if not presented. This debt, seven millions, was assumed by the tax-payers of the State for original obligations for Internal Improvements, which proved wholly unproductive, and for which the State received no value. The public creditors accepted this sum, as a composition, after receiving the assignment of the Wabash and Erie Canal, its franchises and land grant, in settlement of the remainder of their original claims. The canal proved worthless by reason mainly of the introduction of railroads, under sanction of the State, and the canal creditors make an equitable or rather moral claim upon the tax-payers, now that their enormously increased wealth might well enable them to pay it. But aside from this long pending controversy, *the State of Indiana is today free of Public Debt*, as the Treasurer and his bankers here are ready to take up the few remaining outstanding Bonds of the State, whether of the old Debt or of the War Debt of 1862-3.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* announces that the new line of Road connecting Fort Wayne directly with Cincinnati, has been completed. It adds 109 miles of entirely new work between Fort Wayne and the Indianapolis junction at Connersville, from which point to Cincinnati is sixty-six miles. We also learn from Gen. Cass, of the Grand Rapids enterprise, now in New-York, that his Road will be opened 200 miles North-west of Fort Wayne, through the richest counties of Michigan, on the 10th of the present month; which, with the Cincinnati connection just referred to, will give 375 miles from Cincinnati to the Upper Lobes, with a link soon hereafter to be completed to the Straits of Mackinaw.

The following is an official tabular statement of public debt of the State of South Carolina:

Class of Securities.	Issue.	When Redeemable.	Principal.	Rate.
State South Carolina stock	1794	At pleasure.	$3,836 60	3
Fire loan stock	1838	1870	94,443 89	6
State Capitol stock	1856	1877	38,055 66	6
State Capitol stock	1857	1888	15,873 44	6
State Capitol stock	1858	1883-85	351,770 00	6
State Capitol stock	1859	1887-89	331,203 86	6
State Capitol stock	1861	1882-86	339,585 00	6
State Capitol stock	1863	1890	20,650 00	6
Fire loan bonds	1838	....	484,444 51	5
Blue Ridge Railroad bonds	1854	1875-6-7-8-9	1,000,000 00	6
State Capitol bonds	1853-5	1871-81	500,000 00	6
State Capitol bonds	1866	1885	11,600 00	6
Funded debt	1866	1887-97	1,232,971 27	6
Conversion bonds	1869	1888	332,600 00	6
Fund. bills Bank So. Carolina bonds	1868	1888	1,246,400 00	6
Bonds issued in 1868	1868	1888	300,000 00	6
Total			$6,988,434 23	
Less in sinking fund			200,000 00	
Total outstanding			$6,788,434 23	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., each at 83 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	31	Leather, sides	6,015
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Pork, bbls	36
Cotton, bales	1,255	Beef, pkgs	128
Eggs, bbls	445	Cut-meats, pkgs	86
Flour, bbls	16,563	Lard, pkgs	127
Wheat, bushels	152,850	Butter, pkgs	202
Corn, bushels	59,761	Cheese, boxes	18,544
Rye, bushels	8,401	Tallow, pkgs	75
Malt, bushels	7,775	Moss, bales	80
Barley, bushels	400	Oil, Lard, bbls	130
Oats, bushels	118,220	Oil-cake, pkgs	350
Beans, bushels	207	Rice, pkgs	5
Grass-seed, bushels	424	Tobacco, hhds	376
Hops, bales	289	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	93
Hides, No	2,193	Whisky, bbls	500
Hides, bales	514	Wool, bales	225

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Batavia*, for Liverpool—4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,348 bbls. Bread, 4,015 boxes Bread.

By the brig *John Brightman*, for Genoa—1,925 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Ocean Mail*, for London—155 hhds. Tobacco, 2,500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bales Oil-cake, 6,087 bags Oil-cake, 122 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 180 boxes Clocks.

By the bark *Georgiana*, for Rotterdam—3,450 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 490 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 41 bales Drugs, 7 cases Essential Oils.

By the bark *Florence Baker*, for Trieste—2,193 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Ada*, for Bremen—5,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Trovatore*, for Trieste—2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $6 25@$6 75; Pearls continue dull and nominal at $9@$9 75, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A very quiet market has been reported for all kinds today at unchanged prices. Sales, 300 bags Santos, by the *Schmidt* at 11c., gold, in bond; and recently 1,687 bags Laguayra at 17½c.@18c. gold; 1,158 bags Maracaibo within our range; 400 bags Ceara, 169 bags Costa Rica and 150 bags Java on private terms. The stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, was 111,298 bags and 35,469 mats. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been firm in price, though without remarkable activity. Sales, 1,317 bales for early delivery, (of which 363 bales were to arrive,) including 1,023 bales to spinners and 131 bales to speculators. Also, 1,700 bales for forward delivery, including 900 bales, basis Low Middling, for September, 17⅛c.; 400 bales, do., for November, 16⅜c.; 400 bales, do., for December, 16⅛c.@16⅜c., ℘ lb.

Closing prices of Cotton, Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Low Middling	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	22	22⅛	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,906
Receipts last week	5,356
Receipts the preceding week	6,132
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1869	763,168
Receipts same time preceding year	648,517
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	436,466
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	24,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very light trade reported in State and Western Flour, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Shipping extras have not been offered very freely and have varied little in value, but have not been in much request. The medium and better grades have been in more liberal supply, and in some instances pressed for sale, leading to a further general yielding in prices, and closing irregularly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,450 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 85@$5 45; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 45@$5 70; very good to very choice do. at $5 70@$6 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 80 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$4 15@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 35@ 5 25
Superfine State and Western	4 85@ 5 45
Extra State	5 45@ 6 25
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 40@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 25@ 5 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 75@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 90@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been very quiet, at declining prices. Sales reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at about $5 30@$6 60 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 60@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy, ranging from $4 15@$6 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl. Sales of 235 bbls. Corn-meal has been very dull at $5@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western, $5@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 185 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 00@$5 30
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 30@ 6 60
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 60@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 6 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 00@ 5 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	26 00@26 25

FRUIT—Raisins have been depressed and lower, having been quoted down to $3 90@$4 00, currency, for Layer. Sales, 2,500 boxes, on private terms. Currants have also been quoted down to 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ lb. Sales, 200 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been less call for all kinds of Wheat and with pretty free offerings, particularly of other than prime Amber Winter, and Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, prices have been quoted lower and quite weak at the close. Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been less sought after, especially by export buyers, and has been quoted 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel cheaper, with most of the dealings in Amber Western reported at from $1 38@$1 41 for fair to prime, closing with $1 40 as the best bid for prime. Sound No. 1 Spring has been scarce, quiet and nominal; a few loads of soft have been disposed of at $1 24@$1 26 ℘ bushel. No. 2 Spring has been very moderately sought after at from $1 21@$1 24 for ordinary to prime sailing-vessel grades, and $1 09@$1 20 for very inferior to $1 20 for very good steamer do., ℘ bushel. A light business has been reported in the lower grades of Spring, as also in White Wheat, at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 114,300 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber Western, old crop, $1 35@$1 42, chiefly at $1 38@$1 41; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 24@$1 26 for soft; No. 2 Spring at $1 12½@$1 24 for soft and warm to very good Milwaukee, and $1 09@$1 20 for Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 06@$1 08; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 05; Amber State at $1 40@$1 43; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 45; White Southern at $1 55@$1 60 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, and with rather liberal supplies available, prices close again in favor of purchasers. The main inquiry has been for sound Mixed Western at 83½c for low to 85¼c. for Choice, chiefly at 84½c.@85c., and closing at about 84c.@84½c for good loads, ℘ bushel. There has been some demand for Yellow Western, mostly on the basis of 90c., and for White do. at from 95c.@$1, ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels at 82c.@85½c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, closing at about 84½c. for good loads, 88c.@93c., chiefly at 90c. for Yellow Western and State; 92c.@$1 05 for White do., and 76½c.@81c. for Unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye has been offered more freely and has been very quiet on the basis of 85c.@95c. for Western and Southern ℘ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley-malt has been inactive at $1 20@$1 25 for State, and $1 25@$1 30 for Canada, ℘ bushel. Oats have been in less request and depressed in price. New Mixed Western attracted but little attention; part of a load was sold at 51c. ℘ bushel. For old do. the best bid was 50c. a bushel. New White were quite moderately sought after, chiefly at from 52½c. for fair to 55c. for very good, with some choice car lots at higher figures, and some very inferior as low as 45c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,500 bushels at 50c.@51c., chiefly 50c., for old Mixed Western; 45c.@55½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice new and old Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ℘ bushel. The export clearances include 41,000 bushels Wheat, for Liverpool; and 2,500 bbls. Flour, for London.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. New has been inactive at from 80c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs. Straw sells slowly at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet at old rates. Of Jute Butts, some 2,300 bales have been sold, partly to arrive, at 4c.@4½c., currency, ℘ lb.

HONEY—Has been inactive at 78c.@82c., gold for Cuba, in bond, ℘ gallon.

HOPS—Have been selling slowly at from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1869, ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigan, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ℘ lb. The receipts have been 289 bales; exports, — bales.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request, since our last, at very firm prices. Sales, 1,400 Montevideo at 23¼c., gold; 700 Dry Texas, 150 Wet-salted do., 350 Texas, 850 Dry Matamoras, 6,000 Central American, to arrive, and 1,100 West India on private terms.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "with the exception of two or three large purchases by Eastern and New-York buyers, trade throughout the district has, since our last report, been rather slack. The receipts have been temporarily light. Prices are unchanged. Stocks, except of coarse, good and well assorted. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Aug. 29, were 23,500,000 feet against 26,500,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 14,300,000 feet against 14,960,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 546,998,000 feet against 590,475,000 feet in 1869. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 350,452,000 feet against 365,810,100 feet in 1869. The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Aug. 29, 1870 and 1869:

	1870.		1869.	
Buffalo	9,022,000	feet.	12,172,500	feet.
Oswego	8,434,700	"	7,526,800	"
Total	17,456,700	"	19,699,300	"

There is an abundance of freight room, with active shipments of lumber at quoted rates. We quote:

To New-York, ℘ M	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	5 00
To Boston, hard wood	6 00
Stoves, ℘ ton, to Boston	2 75

METALS—There has been but little call for Copper on the basis of 20½c.@21c. for Ingot, ℘ lb. Pig Iron has been depressed, and Scotch has been quoted generally weaker in price, particularly Glengarnock, of which 300 tons have been sold at the very low figures of $31 50@$32; 200 tons Eglinton and 200 tons No. 1 American sold on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc are dull and unchanged. Straits Tin has been quoted at from 35c.@35½c., closing at 35¼c., gold, with sales reported of 350 slabs. English Tin has been sold to the extent of 25 tons, part at 33¼c., gold, and part reported at a fraction off this rate. Tin plates have been quiet at about former quotations.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull and heavy, with very liberal supplies available. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 20c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@25c.	22c.@25c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Sept. 1.

	1869. Hhds.	1870. Hhds.
Clayed Cuba	3,975	4,326
Cuba, Muscovado	5,938	11,557
Porto Rico	4,696	3,632
English Islands	1,345	3,714
St. Croix	187	374
Total	16,142	22,603

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, chiefly for export, on the basis of $1 90 for Strained, ℘ 280 lbs.; sales, 1,875 bbls. Tar has been dull at old figures. Crude Turpentine has been neglected and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request and about steady at 39½c. for merchantable and 40½c. for shipping, ℘ gallon; sales, 425 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 85@$7 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $2 25 ℘ bbl.

OIL-CAKE—Sales, 100 tons City at $41 50, gold, ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in fair demand since our last, in the local market, but at rather less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,150 bbls. for early delivery, part at 13¾c.@14c.; 3,000 bbls. do., all September delivery, at 13c., and 3,100 bbls. do., late September delivery, at 13½c., ℘ gallon. Crude, in shipping order, has been very quiet and nominal in price. There has been an unusually extensive business transacted in Crude at the Creek, mainly for forward delivery, at firm and buoyant prices, sales having been reported of equal to 65,000 bbls., mainly for the next sixty days' delivery, at $2 22½@$2 25 on the Upper, and $2 22½@$3 35 on the Lower roads, nearly all at the higher figures ℘ bbl., the market closing very strong. Refined Oil has been in light stock and held above the views of purchasers, particularly for shipment, hence the dealings have been limited. Sales have been reported here since our last, of some job lots of Standard White for prompt delivery, on the basis of 26½c.; 3,000 bbls. do., September on private terms, the current quotation in the open market being 26c., asked, and 1,000 bbls. do., September and October delivery, on private terms. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of only 500 bbls. Standard White, for September, at 25c. ℘ gallon. There were only liberal receipts reported at Philadelphia, today, embracing 3,850 bbls. Crude, and 2,525 bbls. Refined. The export clearances of Refined, hence, have been 5,300 bbls. for Bremen, 3,450 bbls. for Rotterdam, 4,293 bbls. for Trieste, and 1,925 bbls. for Genoa. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in fair demand, within a range from 30½c.@32c., as extremes, ℘ gallon; sales, 2,000 cases. Naphtha has been in good demand at 10½c., in shipping order; 15c.@16½c., in cases, and 5½c.@5¾c., in bulk, ℘ gallon; sales, 3,800 bbls., in shipping order, mainly for September delivery at 10½c., and 300 bbls., in bulk, at 5¼c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been offered freely, and has been quoted decidedly lower, leading to a livelier business. Other kinds have been quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $27,50@$28, chiefly at $27 62@$27 75 for Western Mess; $29 50@$31 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 75@$29 for City Mess, ℘ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, including seller September at $27 75, and buyer at $28 ℘ bbl. Cut-meats continue very dull at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 70 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@23½c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon has been inactive at about 16c.@16½c. for City-cured Long Clear and Cut Middles, ℘ lb.; sales, 40 boxes. Lard has been moderately sought after, and quoted rather cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@17c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16⅛c.@16⅜c. for City, and 16¼c.@16½c., for fair to prim Western Steam, mainly 16½c. for prime, ℘ lb. Also 750 tcs. prime Steam, part selling September, at 16⅛c. ℘ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at unchanged rates. Sales have been reported of 190 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef continues dull at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $35@$37 50 for new ice-cured Western, ℘ bbl. Butter has been in less request and rather weak in price. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 902 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate demand at from 4c.@14c., as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts were 18,544 boxes.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	Total New. Sept. 1, '70.	Total Old & New. Sept. 1, '70.	Aug. 1, 1870.	Sept. 1, 1869.
Clear	574	574	344	74
Mess	22,575	22,581	23,343	27,889
Thin Mess	602	611	1,349	371
Prime Mess	912	912	1,984	2,380
Flank	....	....	....	336
Prime	1,795	1,795	2,864	1,725
Rumps	1,251	1,251	1,628	7
Refuse Mess	690	690	351	211
Do. Prime Mess	250	250	168	266
Refuse Prime	572	572	65	42
Other Refuse	239	239	220	....
Uninspected	1,181	1,181	1,177	1,610
Grand total bbls.	30,551	30,656	33,493	34,911

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	2,940	3,277	4,999	5,551
Rep. Chicago do	695	695	542	5,665
Railroad Beef	....	....	20	....
Refuse Beef	760	761	756	555
Other Refuse	56	56	52	121
Tcs. Prime Mess	1,610	1,631	3,035	5,295
Country Mess	18	18	138	3,394
Uninspected tcs	....	....	139	....
Uninspected bbls	1,443	1,468	494	609
Total tcs. & bbls.	7,522	7,906	10,055	2,490

SEEDS—Timothy has been in quite moderate request at $5 50@$6, which should have been the figures in our last report. Clover-seed has been quiet, at 14c.@14½c. ℘ lb. American Rough Flax at $2 35@$2 50 ℘ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been inactive at $2 22½, gold, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been in brisk demand and buoyant in price. The bulk of the business has been in refining grades. Sales, 2,158 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demarara, at from 9c.@12½c.; and 131 boxes Havana, part at 9⅝c., ℘ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was 90,474 hhds., 119,348 boxes, and 505,447 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10½c.@10¾c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅞c.@11½c. No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c.@10¾c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at 11½c.@13¼c., as extremes.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Sept. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Cuba, hhds	94,890	80,932
Porto Rico, hhds	21,306	4,759
Martinique, hhds	2,102	650
English Islands, hhds	1,239	3,898
St. Croix, hhds	315	235
Total hhds	119,852	90,474
Total boxes	136,027	119,348
Total bags	173,833	505,447
Melado, hhds	1,059	829

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 70,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9¾c. for ordinary to prime; 21,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@13¾c., and 5,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, but rather firmer. Sales, 300 bbls., in wood and iron-bound packages, at 93c.@93½c. ℘ gallon. Receipts, 500 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the month of August, Messrs. Tellkampf & Kitching Brothers notice thus: "The market during the past month has been fairly active in most descriptions of domestic and foreign Wools, although the demand has been somewhat curtailed by the drouth existing in the chief manufacturing districts. The continued small receipts of Wool from the country, and the light stocks held by manufacturers generally, render the holders unwilling to concede in price, and transactions have been chiefly at former rates and at a slight advance. In domestic Wools fleeces have met with ready sale, and the lower grades are especially wanted. Combing and Delaine Wools have sold freely. Extra Pulled Wools are in small stock and in demand, but Supers are comparatively neglected. California and Texas Wools continue to be taken quick after arrival. The desirable Wools of the former kind have generally come forward, leaving the faulty descriptions to follow. Fine Texas Wool has sold readily, and the coarser grades have also attracted attention, and stocks are moderate. This market is now quite bare of fine foreign Wools. Carpet descriptions have been active, and in some cases a slight advance on former rates has been obtained owing to the war in Europe, and consequently increased demand for low goods. Stocks are smaller than they have been for years and insufficient for the wants. Our advices from Europe report a decline of 15 ℘ cent. on Fine Wools, and a further fall is anticipated at the next Continental sales, should the war not be terminated before. English Worsted Wools are also depressed, and some American buyers have supplied themselves in the markets there to a considerable extent. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868 were 28,213 bales, 13,499,159 lbs.; 1869 were 46,196 bales, 20,710,391 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to July 23, 1870, 18,503 bales, 8,416,680 lbs.; for month ending Aug. 27, 1870, 1,209 bales, 625,494 lbs."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1, 1870.

	Cents. ℘ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ Fleece	42@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	55@58
Extra and XX Fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ Fleece	44@47
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood Fleece Common and ¼ Fleece	42@44
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	40@44
Unwashed Fleeces	30@33
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	20@33
Common Fleece	17@19
Common Fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	27@31
Unwashed White Fleece	22@25
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@33
Spring Clip, A 1	28@33
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	25@30
Spring Clip, S	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	21@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	19@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	19@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ℘ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	30@40
Pulled, Super	30@37
Pulled, Low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western Limed Pulled	34@37
Southern Limed Pulled	34@37
Tub Washed	47@52

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually quiet since our last; Grain rates to Liverpool have been quoted stronger by steamer; in most other lines, shippers have had any existing advantage. For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; and 32,500 bushels Wheat at 4½d. by sail, and 7d. by steam, ℘ bushel. For London, 6,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl. For Rotterdam, 3,000 bbls. Resin, and some Logwood, on private terms. For a Continental port direct, between Havre and Hamburg, a British bark, now at New-Bedford, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ℘ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
TRUE AS STEEL. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our special dispatch from Paris this morning says that the story of the sailing of German fillibusters from the United States has been traced to agents of Prussia in Paris, and that Ex-Confederates, who were so active in plotting in Europe during the rebellion in the United States, and journalists operating from London, are mixed up in it. It also says that the combined movements of **MCMAHON** and **BAZAINE** have been successfully directed against the weak points of the enemy's lines, and that the victory at Courcelles restored the prestige of the army, in overcoming the superior force of the Germans. The Prussian discouragement is increasing, and the cry of "To Paris" is growing fainter, while disease and exposure is rapidly thinning their ranks. The Paris *Moniteur* of yesterday claims a decided victory for **BAZAINE** at Courcelles. *Le Public* says no official dispatches were received yesterday, owing to telegraphic interruption between Sedan and Mézières, but it is certain that battles were fought on Tuesday and Wednesday. The first of these, it says, was a surprise, resulting in a panic in **DE FAILLY'S** corps, that General being still in command awaiting the arrival of his successor, **WIMPFFEN**. The *Public* says there were also detached conflicts, in which the French displayed great heroism, but in consequence of a "want of unity during the engagement" the Prussians claim the victory. In the battle of Wednesday, it says there is no doubt of **MCMAHON'S** having gained a great success over both the German Princes. **BAZAINE** was in the fight of Wednesday, but the *Public* says it is known that yesterday he followed up **MCMAHON'S** victory. The corps of **VINOY** reached the battle-field on Thursday and is believed to have been engaged yesterday. The London *Standard* of yesterday has a dispatch from Florenville, Belgium, dated yesterday morning, which says that the French had just been badly beaten on the Sedan road, and that there was furious fighting all day Wednesday between Armigny and Donzy. A Bouillon, Belgium, dispatch says that on Thursday night **MCMAHON** withdrew across the Meuse toward Sedan, and concentrated his forces in a strong position. This dispatch says that the Crown Prince of **SAXONY** captured 10,000 French prisoners in the battle of Tuesday. A rumor was prevalent there also that **BAZAINE** attacked **VON STEINMETZ** on Tuesday, but the report of **BAZAINE'S** escape from Metz is discredited. *La Patrie* says that at Longwy the French gained a victory, the Prussians taking refuge in Luxembourg, where they were to be disarmed and obliged to remain. This information, it says, is from the French representative at Luxembourg. According to London advices, the Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerein, with his army, and the Crown Prince of Saxony, with 100,000 men, is reported moving to the north by way of Valmy. Gen. **VON FALKENSTEIN** was on the railway between Forbach and Thionville. A French Army 100,000 strong was hourly expected at Epernay, and the Prussians were withdrawing from Rheims. The French were repairing railways destroyed by the German Army. The *Indépendance Belge* of Aug. 31 says Marshal **MCMAHON**, while on the heights of Vaux, on Tuesday, advancing toward Montmédy, was attacked by the Germans and forced back with dreadful carnage. This is believed to refer to the action at Beaumont, described in our telegrams yesterday morning. The bombardment of Strasbourg, according to London advices, caused great slaughter. A sortie was made on Tuesday night, by which the Germans were driven back several miles.

A dispatch from Lille of Aug. 31, says the Prince Imperial arrived the day before at Avesnes, having left Rethel the night before, accompanied by two General officers and an escort of cavalry. He was removed to avoid danger from the rapid movements before the impending great battle. He will remain at Avesnes to recover from a slight illness. The people of Lille are resolved to defend their city, and the same spirit is said to actuate the people of Avesnes, Cambrai, Donai, Dunkerque and Valenciennes. *La Liberté* says that Austria pledged herself to attack Prussia simultaneously with France on condition of being subsidized; that the money was not forthcoming, and Austria hesitated, and that France then said she should fight without Austria. Three hundred thousand old muskets found in the hands of dealers in Paris have been seized for the defense of the city. A Paris dispatch says that although the panic is over, the members of the Government will go to Tours.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The rinderpest is spreading in the south of England.... Queen **OLGA**, of Greece, has given birth to a daughter, at Copenhagen.

GENERAL.

Col. **WOOLSEY** reached Fort Garry on the 24th ult. He took the fort without resistance from **RIEL** and his followers.

Judge **HUGH L. BOND**, of West Virginia, rendered a decision on Monday last in the case of a registrar accused of violation of act of Congress, in refusing to register a man who had participated in the rebellion. The registrar was discharged, and the Judge declared that the act of Congress did not abolish the State law as to the qualification of voters.

A. H. **GALLOWAY**, a colored State Senator of North Carolina, died at Wilmington yesterday.

A party of Sioux Indians arrived at Cheyenne on Wednesday, and **RED CLOUD** is expected there in two weeks to meet the Peace Commissioners.

The public debt statement for the month of August shows a decrease of over $13,000,000.

The Republican State Executive Committee of Virginia, yesterday decided to call a Convention to meet at Richmond on the 22d inst., for a thorough organization of the party.

J. **WILLIS MENARD**, a colored politician of Louisiana, has been brought before a Court on a serious criminal charge.

Portland has subscribed $6,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Calais.

Gen. **GRANT** is to be present at a general muster of the Massachusetts militia, at Concord, on Thursday next, and at the New-England Fair, at Manchester, N. H., on Friday.

The Republican State Convention of Missouri met at Jefferson City on Wednesday. There were about 800 delegates, of whom 100 were colored.

The shore end of the Panama and West India telegraph cable was successfully laid at Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday amid the rejoicings of the populace.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia met at Atlanta, yesterday, and recommended the nomination of only such men as are eligible to office under existing laws.

The Republican State Convention of Michigan met at Detroit, yesterday, and nominated a full ticket of State officers, with H. P. **BALDWIN** at its head, for Governor.

PLACEDIO VEGA, the Mexican malcontent, demands $400,000 and complete immunity for the arrest of young **MEJIA**, otherwise he threatens to kill him.

CHARLES SWEAZY, who was expelled from the Red Stocking Base-ball Club for intoxication and disorderly conduct, was restored on Wednesday at his own request, having tendered an apology for his bad behavior.

Hon. **RUFUS F. F. ANDREWS** has been appointed Receiver of the National Stock Exchange, which went into involuntary bankruptcy a short time ago. The assets of the Exchange are about $10,000, without counting the sale of the unexpired lease, which will bring $2,000 or $3,000 more. The liabilities are not known. The amount is to be divided *pro rata* among the members.

In the case of the man **LEMAR**, who was stabbed with a bayonet by some person or persons unknown, the Coroner has refused to take his *ante-mortem* deposition, owing to the marked discrepancies in his statements.

In the Court of Special Sessions, **JAMES BOYCE** was sentenced, yesterday, for one month to the Penitentiary, for assaulting **HENRY KABLE**, of Mott-street. **JOHN KNAPP**, for snatching a pocket-book from the hand of **MARY CALDWELL**, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $50.

The yacht *America* has returned to the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, preparatory to being renovated for the forthcoming race at Newport. The *Guerriere* will soon sail from there for the Mediterranean, where she will be the flag-ship of the squadron.

RICHARD ALLEN, charged with the killing of **THOMAS CONNOLLY** at the bath-house foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River, on Saturday night last, was brought before Judge **BARNARD**, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and, after a hearing, the prisoner was discharged without bail.

The sales-women's early closing Association held its regular weekly meeting, last evening, at Plimpton Hall. There were quite a large number of ladies present, and considerable progress in the organization was reported.

Thirty-eight thousand baskets of peaches arrived in Jersey City by rail, yesterday, filling seventy-six cars.

The fourteenth annual games of the Caledonian Club took place at Jones' Wood, yesterday, and were witnessed by an immense gathering, numbering about 15,000 persons. **DONALD DINNIE**, the well-known Scottish athlete, was present, and performed prodigious feats of strength.

A Turn in the Tide.

It is by this time evident that the reverse which was reported to have befallen Marshal **MCMAHON** on Tuesday and Wednesday was exaggerated in the first dispatches. The French authorities indeed assert, through the medium of *La Patrie*, that the General has been completely successful in all his movement. "It is plain," they say, "from the situation of Longwy, Thionville and Metz, that the plans of **MCMAHON** have so far been successfully executed." At Longwy the French claim a victory, though under what commander we are not expressly informed. **BAZAINE** is said to be co-operating with **MCMAHON**—another astounding piece of intelligence, utterly irreconcilable with all that we have been hearing during the last few days. In fact, the news is gradually becoming mere chaos. The newspaper correspondents are crippled, and as fast as one report arrives it is contradicted by another. We do our best every night to render the various accounts intelligible, by weeding out a large portion of the news, and making other portions into connected narratives, so far as circumstances permit. But the task defies patience and ingenuity. Every witness who comes forward to tell us "the facts" has a different story to relate.

Amid this din of discordant voices, one fact stands out this morning very clearly—it is that France is now alive from one end of the country to the other, that the old fire of patriotism burns fiercely in the breast of every Frenchman, and that the gallant spirit which animates the defenders of Strasbourg has been kindled in the whole nation. The first shock was stupendous, and the people recovered from it slowly. Now it is evident that they mean to offer a more stubborn resistance than ever. These are facts which it is impossible to ignore, since they reach us not merely from French sources, but from quarters where intense hostility to France exists. It is said that a *new* army of one hundred thousand men is marching to Chalons, and that another army is being formed at Lyons. It is always difficult to say when a nation of forty millions of people have made their last effort. The month of August was one of almost uninterrupted disaster for France. A few Generals like **FAILLY** have blundered, and thousands of lives were uselessly squandered. The reflections cast upon **MCMAHON** in some quarters, seem to be thoroughly undeserved. It will probably be found that he had a work of enormous difficulty to accomplish, and that he brought great genius and perseverance to the performance of it. It is a great advantage for the French that the advance upon Paris was arrested. They have had time to complete arrangements which before were in confusion. Altogether, it is impossible to form any other judgment from the news of today than that the campaign is still likely to tax to the uttermost the magnificent resources of Germany, and the splendid abilities of her military commanders.

England and Prussia.

When the present war broke out, Great Britain was on excellent terms with France. The people of the two countries had been "living down" many of their ancient animosities during the last fifteen years; they had many important commercial interests in common; and the fact that France is England's nearest neighbor, separated by only twenty-five miles of water, naturally increased the desire which has of late grown up in both countries for friendly intercourse. Mr. **COBDEN'S** Commercial Treaty with France was intended to strengthen the good understanding between the two nations, and Liberals like Mr. **BRIGHT** cherished the belief that rivalry in the arts of peace would supersede the fierce conflicts of former days, and provide a new guarantee for the peace of Europe. "He who can establish such a state of things between France and England," said Mr. **BRIGHT**, in the House of Commons, July 21, 1859, "will do much to promote the future prosperity of two great nations, and will show that eighteen hundred years of Christian professions are at length to be followed by something like Christian practice." In the same speech, and in many other speeches, Mr. **BRIGHT** has borne testimony to the good faith displayed by France in all its dealings with the English Government. Whatever may have been the faults of that Government, it had given England no cause of offense.

War between France and Prussia was declared. Simultaneously, the leading journals of England came out with bitter denunciations of France. The sympathies of the people, so far as we can judge at this distance, seem to have been given heartily and spontaneously to the Germans. One or two of the English journals, and notably the London *Times*, excited general astonishment by the bitterness of its attacks upon the French Government, and the variety of insults it contrived to heap upon the French people. It treated France much as it did the Northern people and our own Government during the war in this country. It has probably made more enemies for England, in one part of the world and another, than could have been created by all the mistakes and follies of all the Governments which have ever ruled over that country. It is, so far, a fair exponent of English foreign "policy" in time of war, that it contrives to fix in the hearts of both belligerents a deep and burning hatred of England.

The people, however, were this time on the side of the *Times*. The Court was, of course, enthusiastically German. In short, the voice of all England has been heard loudly and emphatically in favor of Prussia, her armies, and her cause. What is the consequence? The Germans are everywhere embittered against England, they vow vengeance against her, and their Government seems determined to take her in hand after it has done with France. The evidence with regard to the existence of this feeling comes from too many totally different quarters to be doubted. Let us glance at it—it may produce important consequences hereafter.

In the first place, M. **BISMARCK'S** official paper has been circulating throughout Germany all kinds of attacks upon England, well calculated to produce a vague but strong sentiment of popular indignation. The *Spectator*—enthusiastically German in its views—was forced to ask, the other day: "What does Count **BISMARCK** think to gain by calling Englishmen old women, taunting them with cowardice, and prophesying their subjugation—all which things he does in the *Correspondez*? Is he preparing a state of feeling in Germany which will enable him, when the war is over, to set England at defiance?" As Count **BISMARCK** seldom works without a plan, this, or something like it, is probably his object. He does not, perhaps, intend to invade England, for that business would require a fleet, and thus far the Prussians have had their hands full in organizing an army. But Count **BISMARCK** no doubt *does* intend to make England pay the penalty of "throwing over" France by practicing some humiliation upon her—and he is doubtless quite right in supposing that England will tamely submit to it.

The Germans in this country are also "penetrated" with animosity toward England. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Democratic Union Party, which was held in this City last Tuesday evening, an allusion was made in one of the resolutions to England, as "perfidious Albion, which at this very hour, in all probability, would be found at the side of the **BONAPARTE** again, if he could but offer an inducement." Thus England is abused for what it is supposed she *might* have done. Few persons will deny that if England had really placed herself "by the side of the **BONAPARTE**," it would have helped the French a good deal. The way from England to France is still open, and can be kept open. We do not say that the Germans would not even then have conquered in the end, but assuredly their work would have been harder than it is now. But England sided with Germany—and she is assailed just as bitterly as if she had sided with France.

When statesmen like Count **BISMARCK** set to work to fan embers like these, they ordinarily succeed in creating a flame. There can be very little doubt that a "misunderstanding" between Germany and England is one of the future events for which the astute Chancellor of North Germany has provided. Perhaps **VON MOLTKE** already has the plan of operations marked out. Mr. **MONCURE D. CONWAY** wrote lately to the *World*, from Hombourg, "Whenever I am heard to speak English, my neighbor is sure to ask me, with a stormy look, if I am an Englishman; but the cloud that in that case would have sent its thunderbolt upon me, has been instantly made rosy by the reply, 'Nein, Amerikaner.' There is evidently a vast deal of indignation here against the English." This is a kind of seed which bears fruit. England has deeply incensed France, and at the same time set all Germany against her. Happy people—fortunate Government! It will be a comfort for Mr. **GLADSTONE** and his friends, or Mr. **DISRAELI** and *his* friends, to reflect that when the day of trial comes for England, she will not have a single friend in the wide world to offer her a helping hand.

A Wrestle with Death.

Science has accomplished marvelous things in these latter days. But though it has not yet begun to sigh, like **ALEXANDER**, for fresh worlds to conquer, it is quite disposed to consider the great things it has done as only an earnest of the great things it shall do. It has reduced life to the simple element of protoplasm, and it already cherishes no faint hopes of being able, under this form, to create existence. It prides itself upon the accuracy with which it can tell when a man is dead, only to have an opportunity of showing us how readily it can reanimate our mortal clay. The time was that when the breath was out the man would die; and such, in the eye of the law and of the doctors, is still the formula for testing the cessation of existence. At least, we supposed so before reading the marvelous story of **JOHN H. SKAGGS**, of Bloomfield, Mo., who was hanged by the neck till dead, and afterward brought back, to the great glory of science, to perform an after-piece on this earthly stage before taking an apparently final departure to the world of shadows.

The episode we related yesterday from the St. Louis *Republican* forms a drama in three acts. It is constructed on the principles known to modern melo-drama, being at once ghastly, grotesque, and tragical. Act first is edifying. It is mainly occupied with what were intended to be the last words of the ill-starred **SKAGGS**. It would, perhaps, be hypercritical to reflect either upon the style or sentiments of a speech delivered from such a "stump." If the one is diffusive and the other is maudlin, much may be forgiven to a man who, in all human probability, was enjoying his last opportunity of boring his fellow-men. Act the second is ghastly. It consists briefly of a bungled execution. The "properties" are a rope whose noose is left ungreased, and a trap-door which does not give way with sufficient suddenness. The position of the chief actor need not be described in detail. Sufficient to say that, thanks to the displacement of the knot, and the gentleness of the fall, he was left hanging between heaven and earth with a neck unbroken, and with the spirit of the strong man taking the first convulsive round in its wrestle with death. Executions being considered in Missouri as civilizing influences, the scene was witnessed by a motley crowd of men, women, and children. The latter showed emotion in the usual way, the men looked on critically. For about seven minutes the spectators could gaze on the feats of the great contortionist whom the authorities had considerately engaged for this occasion only. Two minutes of perfect stillness elapse, and a couple of doctors and the County Sheriff come into the foreground. The medical men declare **SKAGGS** to be dead, inasmuch as the pulse at his wrist ceased beating two minutes before; the Sheriff thinks he had better hang for another twenty minutes in case of mistakes, but being overruled by the doctors, considerately allows the victim to be lowered instead of cut down. Then commences act third, which may best be described as grotesquely tragical.

According to the solemn asseveration of Drs. **MCDONALD** and **JACKSON**, the law has done its perfect work on **JOHN H. SKAGGS**, and now science, having a little experiment of its own to conduct, proceeds without delay to its operation *in corpore vili*. With the same laudable regard for the instruction and amusement of the public which characterized the previous arrangements, this new part of the proceedings is laid open to the inspection of as many citizens as can squeeze themselves into a small room, or can interpose their heads within the compass of the windows. Like a pair of skillful conjurors, the medical men take care that the uninitiated should be fully persuaded that there is no deception. **SKAGGS**, when laid out on a bench with the ghastly ring round his neck, seems to be very dead indeed; but **SKAGGS**, when subjected to a current of electricity, gives vent to a gurgling gasp, which is phonetically described by Oo-ooo-oo-o. Thereupon a thrill of horror runs through the spectators, some of whom, being from the rural districts, are "terribly frightened." The Sheriff, who has vainly protested against the application of the battery, solemnly interposes to prevent the probable undoing of the work of the ungreased rope. A discussion approaching to an altercation ensues, and at this point a clergyman bears testimony against the attempt of the doctors. Though fighting unequal odds in the shape of the law, the Church, and the last enemy, the faculty of medicine continues to galvanize the now frequently-gasping **SKAGGS**. The discussion grows legal; then metaphysical, is varied by a sample of very impressive swearing on the part of one of the doctors, and finally becomes physiological, but still the electric current circulates, and the experimenters are rewarded by a convulsive kick, and presently a spasmodic gasp.

It shortly appears that **SKAGGS** himself had requested Dr. **JACKSON** to attempt to resuscitate him, and a promise given under such circumstances being too solemn to disregard, the operations are persevered in. It would be tedious to recapitulate the means by which these bold doctors all afternoon and evening fought with death. The Sheriff protests till he is tired, and occasions a temporary delay by pocketing the wires of the battery. Fertile in expedients, the doctors pass the current through their own bodies. A third doctor arrives upon the scene, and the Sheriff relents sufficiently to give up the wires, apparently under the influence of a *jeu d'esprit* by Dr. **MCDONALD**, to the effect that the crowd around him ought severally to be hung, and that none of them would be worth reviving. After this, Science pursues her way undisturbed, and with water, Cayenne pepper, forceps, whisky, and electricity achieves startling results. **SKAGGS** becomes a perfect marionette under the hands of the skillful trio, and moves his legs, now like a clog-dancer, and anon like a strong man in a nightmare. Yet, after all, by 8 o'clock in the evening the victim's chances of life were "not more than one in twenty," and shortly after they seem to have become nil, and the vital spark, which thirteen minutes of suspension at the end of a rope had failed to extinguish, went out in spite of its vigorous flickering under all the solid liquid and impalpable stimulants which had been so prodigally wasted upon it. The story is susceptible of a variety of moral applications, the most obvious of which is,—Advice to Sheriffs: never employ a medical man at an execution who has promised overnight to resuscitate the criminal.

Official Influence in Politics.

The exaction of pecuniary contributions from clerks in the Government Departments is bad, but it is not worse than the interference of Federal office-holders in the choice of delegates to conventions, or in the nominations which the conventions are required to make. Both are evils. From one the character and efficiency of the civil service suffers; the other imparts to cliques a power to regulate the action of party in a manner fatal to its integrity. If all Secretaries entertained the just ideas of Mr. **COX**, and had his firmness in enforcing them, the black-mailing system which partisanship has sanctioned and systematized would soon come to an end. The meddling of office-holders in local elections may not be so easily prevented, but it must be done, if party management is to be purified, and really good men are to occupy official positions.

No probable reform of the civil service will speedily reach the lucrative offices outside of the Departments. These will continue among the rewards which the victorious party will have at its disposal; and while human nature is as it is, we may be sure that their distribution will be more or less regulated by an expectation of gain accruing to the party. But there are two ways of helping a party by the use of patronage. The ordinary method is gross and demoralizing. Men are appointed because of their supposed value at election-times. They are relied upon to make their offices the pivotal points of local organization, and so to exert their influence that the nomination of some men shall be prevented, and the nomination of others secured. The working of this plan may be seen all around us. The wiser and more honorable method is that which would aid a party by the appointment to office of those in whose fitness the community at large has confidence, and whose performance of duty would indicate the high standard of the appointing power. We need hardly observe that this better plan is not one with which either party is too familiar.

But we do not rest the case on high moral grounds. Expediency is the most acceptable working basis among politicians. Is, then, the interference of office-holders in elections expedient? We think not. There are complaints of its effect from various quarters. Little "rings" are formed to further the schemes of intriguers. Patronage belonging to a party is used for the benefit of a faction. Candidates are nominated in advance of conventions, and official influence is exercised to construct the conventions accordingly. Good, able men who refuse to play into the hands of cliques are proscribed: their nomination is frustrated, or they are driven into retirement in disgust. One result is, a growing disinclination on the part of first-class men to figure in the list of candidates; another, an ever-increasing tendency on the part of officials to become arrogant in tone and all-pervading in tactics: they assume too much, and would fain manipulate the party which they should be content to serve. These manifestations are not desirable, because they are not profitable. Some ambitious candidate may chant their praises, and some pliant convention may pay tribute to their power. But if a general balance be fairly struck, it will be found that from this source the party losses exceed its gains.

Alien Surgeons in War Time.

Nothing more forcibly illustrates the vindictive nature of the strife now waging in Europe, than the protest made by the Minister of France to the United States Government, against the alleged engagement by German agents of alien surgeons for service in the Prussian Army. So universally has the neutral character of medical men been acknowledged of late years by all civilized nations, that a sentiment of something very like disgust is apt to arise in humane minds at an action which, if technically justifiable, is at least ill-judged. The argument that professional men so engaged form part of an enemy's *personnel* of war, and indirectly strengthen his resources in a prolonged struggle, is but a partial statement of the case. It may be quite true that a highly organized medical staff adds to the courage and cheerfulness of troops, who know that if wounded all that science can do on their behalf will be done. The well-known story of a famous surgeon, whose arrival in the camp of the First **NAPOLEON** was the signal of enthusiasm to men who said "they now no longer feared to be wounded," is an illustration of the fact. Unlike the combatant part of an army, the medical staff steps in, when the instruments of death and mutilation have done their work, to assuage the suffering of friend and foe alike. Their mission is that of a noble humanity, their only watchword "help to the suffering," no matter what their country or their flag. And the effort to supplement an inadequate surgical corps by inviting the services of aliens, is rather to be regarded as demanded by national honor than a violation of international law.

The question is undoubtedly one that must be argued rather from a sentimental than a technical point of view, under the accepted definition of "neutrality." Considerable progress has already been made toward recognizing the non-combatant nature of medical service, in the inviolability which most nations attach to the persons of surgeons, otherwise open to capture as prisoners of war on the field of battle. A further step will be made when nationality shall be eliminated from the conditions under which the medical departments of contending armies may be recruited. That but little danger would attend such a step is sufficiently proved by the history of nearly every great campaign which this century has seen. There is absolutely no record in the archives of any nation of alien surgeons having proved false to the flag beneath which they pursued their labors. Standing deservedly high, as a profession which embraces the best talent of every civilized nation, medicine can point to heroes innumerable. But amid its many members, often paid by a Government not their own, and ever ready to relieve those in need of their help, no matter how great the personal risk involved, the student of history seeks in vain for the name of a traitor to the side whose bread he has eaten. Such being the fact, the remonstrance of the French Government would seem particularly uncalled for. We admit its right to make it, but question the expediency of such a proceeding. And still more may we do so after perusing the accounts of the late engagements. The French wounded have, it is admitted by their own authorities, been properly looked after by the Prussian surgeons, which fact alone condemns a resort to the technicalities of neutral law to forbid the maintenance of their medical staff by any reasonable means.

It is, however, desirable that a matter of this nature should become one of agreement rather than of mere sentiment. So long as nations exist under present conditions, there will be wars and their accompanying evils, necessitating the services of men who are competent to save life which would otherwise be sacrificed, and lighten, to some extent, the fearful amount of human suffering which modern weapons inflict. Let the attention of every Government be called to this, and let them be urged to modify existing regulations in accordance with the humane spirit of the age. Reasonable rules are a matter of common self-protection, and no one will urge their being dispensed with. But let an international guarantee of protection replace the narrow rendering which may, if enforced, serve as much to increase the sufferings of captured friends as of wounded foes.

Our Private Schools and Teachers.

The very numerous advertisements of private schools and teachers which are now appearing in our columns inform the public that the vacation is nearly over, and that the business of education is shortly to be resumed or commenced. The young people who have begun their pupilage at these establishments are eager to be at work again, and are looking forward to a renewal of those companionships out of which so many friendships spring, and to a fresh experience of those "school days" which in all their after life are never forgotten. And the little ones who have as yet scarcely left the mother's knee, but must now venture upon absence for a time, are wondering what strange new world it is to which they are to be introduced. As for the parents, they may be divided into two classes, the satisfied and the perplexed. The high character which the private schools of this City and the surrounding country justly claim, is a source of confidence and pleasure to those whose children are prepared to begin the great work of education. And there is no necessity for uneasiness in respect to the first selection of a good and safe school. We believe that no other community can offer such a variety of opportunities for private instruction. This may be seen from a glance at our own advertising columns. The only difficulty is, where so wide and excellent a choice is offered, in knowing which to accept. Of course, the particular course of life which boys are intended to follow will indicate the establishments which would seem the most desirable. Here the variety of prospectuses will furnish the requisite assistance. Special studies are the main feature of many establishments. If a business life is intended, there are schools and colleges devoted to training in that direction. If languages or the classics are deemed of the first importance, the schools devoted to these will be found well managed by competent teachers. The military or naval professions offer a career which is generally attractive to the young, and numerous private institutions are open to aspirants for the honors which distinguish them. And so of every walk of life, whether it be of wealthy leisure or of stern activity, there is none for which the due preparation cannot be found available in our private schools, or by means of private lessons given by individual teachers.

The same remarks apply to those means of private tuition which are available for girls and young women. They provide opportunities for acquiring the accomplishments and knowledge which are so essential to the refinements and true pleasures of the home and social life. It is noticeable that the announcements in our columns lay great stress upon the home associations which the school should endeavor to gather around itself. In one sense, the school is a home, and will be so regarded wherever those in charge of it feel affection for their pupils, and realize the responsibility which they have undertaken. Happily this is the rule, and exceptions are extremely rare. Schools of the bad type which used to exist in England are unknown here, and with very moderate care parents or guardians need not fall into mistakes in placing their youthful charges at institutions of well-tried merit.

By the courtesy of a gentleman of the highest authority in military affairs, we present today a carefully engraved plan of the fortifications of Paris, accompanied by a very complete and accurate description of their position and relative strength. Amid the prevalence of so much criticism that is utterly destitute of meaning, and speculations from greater or less distances by writers totally unprepared to give an opinion on the subject, the well-studied verdict of our correspondent is deserving of more than usual attention; and together with the information he has so conveniently summarized, may serve to illustrate a subject which, in a few days, must possess a special and absorbing interest.

As will be observed from an article translated in another column, the veteran French economist, **MICHEL CHEVALIER**, has entered a vigorous protest against the refusal of France to go beyond the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris in her treatment of private property at sea, and against the outcry which has been raised for the expulsion of Germans from Paris. The friend and associate of **COBDEN** rightly condemns his Government for refusing to increase the restrictions upon civilized warfare, and justly commends Prussia, at once for her recognition of the principle so long upheld by this country, that private property at sea in time of war ought to be sacred, and for her generous abstinence from any persecution of French citizens within her dominions.

Gov. **BULLOCK** and the *True Georgian* are at issue in regard to a matter of fact. We referred the other day to a remark of the Atlanta journal, impeaching the good faith of the Governor's action upon the question of an election in Georgia this Fall. We deprecated as little less than fraudulent any measure calculated to hinder an expression of electoral opinion, in defiance of the general expectation which was excited by the proceedings in Congress, and of the sanction which this expectation has received from Attorney-General **AKERMAN** and the vote of the lower branch of the State Legislature. And we expressed the hope that Gov. **BULLOCK** would be able to prove the groundlessness of the allegation. The *True Georgian* thereupon said:

> "We defy Gov. BULLOCK to deny the 'allegation' of the *True Georgian*. We have the proof at hand. He dare not do it."

But Gov. **BULLOCK** "dare do it," as his letter in another column proves. We receive his closing sentence as a declaration of his purpose to use his official influence in furthering the election which ought to be held in November. Time will try his professions. Meanwhile, how does Dr. **BARD** propose to justify himself?

The dispatches of M. **GAILLARDET** to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* have evidently been the work of an honest man in Paris, desiring to tell the truth to his paper, without garbling the news to suit any particular opinions. Being of this character, they are naturally very objectionable to the New-York *Tribune*, which likes to mould its news to suit its opinions. Thus, its correspondent has telegraphed that the French people are all opposed to the present war, and that on one occasion the Prussians took seventy thousand prisoners. Intelligent Germans despise such advocacy as this—especially from a quarter which has hitherto made itself as disagreeable as it could to the Germans, in connection with their social affairs and amusements in this country. As faithful reflections of the true state of feeling existing in France—and, therefore, as a matter of *fact* apart from mere opinions—M. **GAILLARDET'S** dispatches have been worth all the *Tribune's* put together. The *Tribune*, therefore, yesterday, with characteristic meanness, made itself responsible for the statement that the "pretended dispatches in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* reach that journal from Paris without the intervention of any ocean cable, or the vulgar ceremony of paying any cable tolls,"—a turn of phrase borrowed from one of **DICKENS'** novels, and intended to imply that the French paper cheats its readers and the public. Of course, people will say "it is just like the *Tribune*," to slander another journal in this way—but it is a poor excuse for an offense to say that the offender is always committing it. The most important telegram published in yesterday's *Tribune* was sent to another paper—but not a word did the *Tribune* say about the source from which it was derived. This may be "smartness," but most people would give the trick a different name.

Having failed to prevent the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Democrats are exercising their ingenuity, in some of the States, to frustrate its operation. In Pennsylvania, Democratic assessors and registrars of votes have refused to take cognizance of colored voters—a proceeding which only partisan madness can attempt, whatever local laws may provide, now that the National Constitution forbids the denial or abridgement of the franchise "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Gov. **GEARY'S** prompt announcement of the consequences will probably bring these over-zealous officials to their senses. In West Virginia the desire to obstruct takes another shape. There, the local laws disfranchise those who were compromised by participation in the rebellion; and vexatious suits have been instituted against registrars who declined to register as voters persons belonging to this class. It is clear that the Fifteenth Amendment bears no relation whatever to these cases. It leaves the States' control of the suffrage untouched,—only preventing discrimination for reasons which the war demolished. Judge **BOND'S** decision upon this point merely reaffirms what all but a few hot-headed Democrats already knew.

It is said that **GUSTAVE AYMARD** has organized at Paris a volunteer corps wholly composed of writers for the Press. If the organization could be made to include the concoctors of false or sensational telegraphic dispatches, and the corps be put in the front of the next battle, it would be very much better for the world whom such charlatans deceive. When correspondents are forbidden the camps, and trustworthy intelligence is so hard to get, the temptation to draw on the imagination may be great; but wholesale bloodshed is too serious a matter to be trifled with, and wanton misrepresentation of events in which tens of thousands take an absorbing interest, almost amounts to a crime. Many people, however, look upon this fearful war only as an excellent opportunity for puffing off their worthless wares.

There is something almost revolting in the Chess Congress at Baden proceeding with its sittings, while such horrible slaughter is perpetrated close by. In the tournament, the chief German representative, Herr **ANDERSSEN**, has gained the great prize of three thousand francs, while **STEINITZ**, the Bavarian, won the second, and the third was divided between Herr **NEUMANN**, another German, and Mr. **BLACKBURNE**, an Englishman. We observe no French names in the list of combatants, and can well believe, at this dismal time, that even the Cércle des Echecs in the Café de la Regence, is deserted by its customary frequenters.

The Port Society.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Port Society met yesterday at the pastor's study. The missionary work reported for the last two weeks was: Visits to vessels, 2,687; to boarding-houses, 1,370; attendance of seamen at one of the three readings, (the others not reported,) 818. The receipts for the month were $320, and the expenditures, $1,362. A large number of vessels were supplied with reading matter and lower libraries.

POLITICAL.

STATE AND CITY.

The Democratic State Convention.

The Democracy have fixed upon Wednesday, the 21st inst., as the time for holding their State Convention. As usual, they follow in the wake of the Republican Convention, and, by holding theirs two weeks later, hope to be able to take advantage of any possible mistakes that their opponents may make in the selection of candidates or the construction of a platform. They will need all the advantage they are likely to derive in this way in the coming canvass; for, notwithstanding their assumed confidence of success, the leaders of the party know very well the difficulties they have got to contend with this Fall, and that nothing but unpardonable blunders on the part of their opponents will enable them to win a victory. They are very fond of magnifying the dissensions in the ranks of the Republicans, but take no note of their own; and yet they are well aware that these dissensions will cost them not less than 15,000 votes in this City. They also know, though it is hard for them to admit it, that their old game of repeating and false counting is to be stopped or largely curtailed at the November election, which will cost them 20,000 votes more. To be sure they proclaim that the law of Congress for the protection of the ballot is to be a dead letter, and many of them would doubtless be glad to inaugurate forcible resistance to it, even to the extent of riot and bloodshed; but the more cautious ones fear that such a course, like the proposition to call an extra session of the Legislature to change the day of election, would react against the party. Then there is the German vote which they have been accustomed to count on as sure for their ticket, but which they know cannot be bought this time by cheap promises of Sunday lager, nor yet by a German name heading an anti-German ticket, even though that name be HOFFMAN. How many votes this defection from their party is going to cost them is uncertain, and the uncertainty only increases their apprehension. It is said that they propose to insert a strong Prussian plank in their platform on the 21st inst., and to repudiate all responsibility for their leading organ, the *World*, or its lesser satellites of French proclivities. It is expected that by that time the Prussian victory will be so complete and overwhelming that it will be safe for any party to express sympathy for what appears to be simply a decree of fate. It will be rather late in the day, to be sure; but the Democracy never treated their German followers as though they had any sense, and why should they now be able to distinguish between early and late friends? In the matter of candidates, the Democratic Convention will have very little to do; in fact, Democratic Conventions never do have much to do with the selection of candidates. That is always done by a few wire-pullers before the Convention meets. This year it was done by a half-dozen members of the State Committee, who met at the Delavan House, in Albany, on Wednesday, and decided to renominate HOFFMANN, BEACH & CO. There will, therefore, be more time to spare in fixing up a platform that shall bamboozle the followers of Democracy, and make them believe that the party which, for a quarter of a century, championed Slavery in this country and now sympathizes with the opponents of German unity, is really the party of liberty and progress.

A Voice from Richmond County.

The Republican County Convention, which met in Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, and elected GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and EDMUND B. SEAMAN delegates to the Saratoga Convention, adopted the following resolutions, which were received with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That, heartily approving the present Administration of the General Government, our delegates to Saratoga be requested to vote for such nominees to office only as are known to be in full accord with President GRANT.

Resolved, That gratefully reciprocating the warm and timely support of the German people to the cause of our own recently imperiled country, and appreciating their devotion to popular education and civil and religious liberty, we request our delegates to favor the expression of the State Convention of the cordial sympathies of the Republican Party of New-York in the successes by the North German Confederation, in a war provoked by the Emperor of the French, and in the final issue of which are involved the unity and honor of the Fatherland.

Republican Union General Committee—Preparing for the Coming Contest.

A regular meeting of this Committee was held last evening, at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. A large number of the members were present. The President, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, occupied the chair. After the transaction of the usual formal business, a resolution was offered to amend the call, as published, so that the two secretaries of each Assembly District should be authorized to act with the three inspectors of each district in the receiving, superintending and canvassing the votes at the primary elections, to be held on the evening of the 2d inst. Considerable discussion thereupon ensued, but the result was that the call was so amended, and ordered to be published.

A communication was received from the General Committee of the Working Men's Central Republican Union, to the effect that the organization which they represent "fully accord with the Republican Party, its aims, objects and purposes, and are well assured that to it alone must we look, and upon it must we rely for the speedy restoration of the Union and a proper reconstruction of the Southern States. For this end and purpose we would most respectfully suggest that a conference committee be appointed to better facilitate an interchange of views." This communication was referred to a special committee of five.

A resolution was offered to the effect that a committee of five from the New-York German Union be admitted as delegates to this Republican Committee, with all the rights and privileges of members of the latter, except the right to vote. After discussion, the President decided that it would be a violation of the second article of the Constitution, which was adopted for the government of the organization, to allow the introduction of the delegates as proposed.

On motion of Mr. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to procure permanent rooms for the use of the Committee, the expense not to exceed that now paid.

The Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Eighteenth Ward James O'Brien Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward was held at the Westchester House, No. 259 Third-avenue, and it was then and there unanimously resolved to form an association, to be known as the Young Men's James O'Brien Association of the Eighteenth Ward. After adopting suitable resolutions the following officers were unanimously elected: JAS. McCANN, President; THOMAS W. KEARNY, First Vice-President; JAS. H. OWENS, Second Vice-President; PETER F. MUNAY, Secretary; ISAAC RODGERS, Treasurer; THOMAS GERAGHTY, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Working Men's League—The Introduction of Chinese Labor.

The regular monthly meeting of the Working Men's League was held last evening at Tutnam Hall, Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, Hon. JOHN R. HENNESSEY presiding.

Mr. WM. ROGERS read a statement showing the relative amount of wages for which the Chinese and American mechanics could afford to work. Taking into consideration the sum it would take to support both, it appeared that the Chinese could work for one-sixth the wages the American mechanics could work for. He hoped the working classes of New-York would, at the coming election, send Representatives to Congress and the Assembly who would look after and defend the rights of the working people.

Mr. PURDY, of the Iron Molders Union, said they should send men from their own ranks to represent them in the Legislature—men who would work there for the interests of their fellow mechanics, and then return to their homes and resume their trades to work for their own and families living. He called upon them to throw aside all party political feeling and opinion, and return men to Congress and the Assembly who would seek only the interests of their constituencies, and not their own aggrandizement.

A resolution was passed indorsing the nomination of Hon. JOHN R. HENNESSEY for Assemblyman for the Fourteenth District, and pledging to support him.

Mr. HENNESSEY thanked the meeting for their warm indorsement of his nomination. He remarked, in conclusion, that the Working Men's League was organized to protect the working classes, and not for any political purpose.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the German Republican Central Committee—A Platform for the Saratoga Convention—A Delegation from the Soldiers and Sailors—Preparations for United Action.

The German Republican Central Committee held a special meeting last evening at the Steuben House, Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMAN presiding. The Correspondence Committee submitted a document, which was read by Dr. GERKE.

It embraces a platform defining the views of the German Republicans, and will be presented to the Republican State Convention, at Saratoga, on the 7th inst. It is as follows:

Propositions of the German Republican Central Committee of New-York, submitted to the Republican State Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 7th inst, for adoption in the Platform of the Republican Party of the State:

I.—PERTAINING TO NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

1. The administration of the internal affairs of the Union by President GRANT deserves the full indorsement of the party. The results of an honest and economical financial Administration have improved our credit, decreased the national debt and paved the way for a law governing the funding of the same.

2. The abolition of all curtailments of the rights of citizens, arising out of the late rebellion, is a necessary consequence of complete reconstruction, and should immediately take place.

3. A decision as to those principles, that are in future to govern our Tariff and Revenue laws, should only then be had when the funding of the national debt and resumption of specie payments has created a safe basis for our finances.

4. The encouragement of American ship-building and trade, by removal of all obstructions hindering their free development, is one of the most important duties of the National Legislature.

5. Appointments to offices of an administrative nature only should be made simply after due examination as to fitness and ability, and dismissals from the same only for dereliction of duty. (Civil Service bill.)

6. The franking privilege having been grossly abused, it is the popular wish that the same should be abolished.

7. After the re-establishment of peace in Europe, our Government, in conjunction with Germany, should endeavor that all maritime nations recognize the humane principles of the so-called "American Amendment" to the Maritime law for the protection of private property at sea, which has, in fact, already been done by Germany during their present war.

8. The present reign of peace in our Union offers the opportunity to Congress to renew its efforts at forever disposing of the growing abuses of local and special legislation by the passage of general organic laws. As of importance to be considered for national legislation are: General regulations concerning emigration and naturalization, Federal elections, the disposition of public lands, a national system of education and public defense, and a civil and criminal code.

9. Although fully recognizing the American principle of non-intervention, yet we deem that the Republican Party shall extend their cordial sympathy to all peoples battling for their liberties and national independence whether they be (like the Cubans) struggling against the yoke of tyranny, or like the Germans who, asserting their nationality and independence, victoriously repel the attacks of Imperial despotism on the national integrity.

II.—PERTAINING TO STATE ELECTIONS.

1. The existing connection of the ruling powers of our State with a powerful organization seeking to strengthen its hands by the corruption of legislation, Judges, officials and political leaders, and by open frauds at elections, is a threatening danger to public morals and the liberties of the citizen, and to effectually break this power by combining with all independent elements, is the first condition of all true reform, and therefore the most important and laborious task of the Republican Party.

2. The rights of self-government of communities and counties ought to be guaranteed and explicitly defined by the passage of a general law to that effect.

3. Such local and special laws as have been made by the Legislature of the State, infringing upon the rights of communities and corporations, are to be condemned, and also the chief source of political corruption.

4. The defective laws governing elections in our State need proper revision. Should a new law be enacted, the principle of minority representation should be consulted.

5. All restrictions resulting from religious differences of opinion, as well as all State support of religious institutions of any denomination, defeat the constitutional principle of absolute religious liberty and the equality of all denominations.

6. All preventive laws enacted against possible misuse for the benefit of public morals, which have their source in unprohibited action, defeat their purpose, and are in direct contradiction with the natural rights of the people, and decrease the public respect of the law.

7. The institution of [illegible] a genuine republican measure [illegible] opponent of the system of [illegible] propriate legislation, [illegible] aided republican liberty.

The above platform was, after a brief debate, adopted as read.

A resolution introduced by Dr. HOEBER, declaring all laws unjust which make a distinction between the rights, titles and privileges of men and women, was voted down by a nearly unanimous vote. The Doctor made an impressive argument in favor of the rights of women.

Resolutions were also passed declaring that the existing political organization which, with its powerful combinations, strives to preserve the power of corrupt Judges, legislaters and office-holders, is endangering the freedom of the citizens of the State, and that it should be the principal aim of the Republican Party to break down the influence of these corrupt combinations; also declaring that the rights of self-government in communities should be regulated by a general law.

A delegation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' organization of the City and county, headed by Gen. PLEASONTON, was announced at this stage of the proceedings, and was introduced. Gen. PLEASONTON addressed the meeting, stating that the soldiers and sailors had sent this delegation to confer with the Germans for the purpose of adopting jointly such measures as may be deemed best in carrying out Republican principles, in order to achieve success in the coming campaign. The reason why the soldiers and sailors sympathized with the Germans among us was that the German nation, now struggling in Europe, was imbued with the highest Republican principles and sentiments, giving today an example to the people of the whole world. The soldiers of this country sympathize with the German nation, because they are fighting for a principle.

Mr. KAUFMAN briefly responded to the remarks made by Gen. PLEASONTON, whereupon, a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of the soldiers and sailors.

A resolution was also passed to send a delegation to the Convention at Saratoga, to present the platform to the State Convention.

The Conference Committee will be appointed hereafter, and the names announced to the soldiers' and sailors' organization.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey Democratic Convention in the Fifth District—A Disorderly Meeting—Nomination of Orestes Cleveland.

Yesterday the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District of New-Jersey met at Odd Fellows Hall, Hoboken. The meeting was called to order at a little after 2 o'clock by Hon. ELBRIDGE BESSAN, of Hoboken, Chairman of the last Convention. Mayor O'NEIL, of Jersey City, was chosen temporary Chairman, and HENRY PATBURG Secretary. An attempt was then made to have a Committee on Credentials appointed, but some members from the Sixth Ward of Jersey City, whose seats were contested, made trouble, and the motion was reconsidered, to await a permanent organization. At this time a large number of outsiders were in the room, and quite a disturbance took place in one portion among the delegates from Hudson City and the upper portion of the county. The Police, however, interfered, and order was to some degree restored. A Committee of Seven was then appointed on Permanent Organization, and a recess was taken of half an hour. During the recess some outsiders had quite a fight, but the Police took them off. Quite a good deal of feeling was shown by Hudson County men who were in favor of Sheriff REYNOLDS, though the Newark men were willing to yield the nomination to CLEVELAND from the commencement. At the end of a half-hour the meeting was called to order for permanent organization, and from this time to the end the room was a scene of the most utter and disgraceful disorder. An attempt was made to have the room cleared of all but delegates, but failed. The Committee reported GEORGE PETERS, of Newark, as Chairman, HENRY PATBURG as Vice-President, and WM. HAMPTON and WM. A. URE as Secretaries. The wards and townships were then called, and took their seats in proper order.

A committee of seven was appointed to examine credentials from this committee. Hoboken was admitted. Upon this there was some loud talking by TIM FOLEY, the "Wild Irishman," JAMES GUYER and other outsiders, and amid great disorder, the Hoboken delegates withdrew, announcing their intention to hold another convention at Buscher's Hotel. Up to this time all the disturbance had been made by roughs and others than delegates, and upon a motion of the meeting the Police cleared the room of all outsiders except reporters. At this time the Hoboken delegates returned and tried to persuade the Hudson County delegates to withdraw and hold another meeting. Order was, however, restored forcibly, and various motions to adjourn were made, but declared out of order by the Chairman, as he said the meeting had assembled for a special purpose and could not adjourn without having made some attempt at a nomination. The Committee on Credentials then reported the Cleveland men as elected in all the contested wards. An attempt was then made to call the roll for nominations, when further trouble ensued, the Newark delegation wishing the Jersey City wards to be called first; they, however, carried their point, and Messrs. CLEVELAND, REYNOLDS, HALPINE, EVANS and McPHERSON were nominated. Mr. REYNOLDS' name was afterward withdrawn. So great was the disorder prevailing, that the wards had to be called three times before any decision could be made as to how the votes stood. The result, as read, was, CLEVELAND, 106; REYNOLDS, 23; HALPINE, 7. The Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards of Jersey City and the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of Newark not voting, and the Hoboken delegation having withdrawn. One hundred and one votes were necessary to a choice, and ORESTES CLEVELAND was declared the nominee of the party. The First Ward of Jersey City then attempted to change its vote, but this was not allowed. After the adjournment, Mr. CLEVELAND was called on and made a few remarks.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is felt in the upper part of the county, and it is possible that an opposition candidate may be nominated.

The Second (N. J.) District Republican Congressional Convention—Nomination of Ex-Gov. Newell.

The Republican Nominating Convention of the Second (New-Jersey) Congressional District met in Hightstown yesterday afternoon, every township and ward in the district being fully represented. The Convention effected a temporary organization by the election of JOHN S. NOBLE, of Mercer County, temporary Chairman. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Ex-Senator HORNER as Chairman. The candidates first presented were SAMUEL A. DOBBINS and Ex-Gov. WILLIAM A. NEWELL. The first ballot resulted in the following vote: NEWELL, 97; DOBBINS, 55. The nomination of Dr. NEWELL was made unanimous. Resolutions were then adopted indorsing President GRANT'S Administration and the course of the Republican Party.

Gov. NEWELL, in accepting the nomination, made a brief speech fully indorsing the resolutions, and making the usual pledges.

Nomination of Hon. John Hill by the Republicans of the Fourth (N. J.) District.

The Republicans of the Fourth New-Jersey Congressional District held their Convention in Paterson yesterday. After a temporary organization was effected by the election of ADAM CARR, of Passaic, as Chairman, the following permanent list of officers were elected: President, WALTER PHILPS; Vice-Presidents, Dr. C. BEACH, Col. FRED H. HARRIS, JOHN DREW, of Passaic, W. E. MORFORD, of Sussex, Gen. E. JARDINE, of Bergen. Hon. JOHN HILL, the present member, who has served two terms in Congress, was nominated by acclamation.

MICHIGAN.

The State Republican Convention—The Ticket and Platform.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention met here today, and had a lively contest over some of the State officers. In one or two instances five or six ballots were taken, and considerable excitement prevailed. The following is the ticket nominated:

For Governor—H. P. BALDWIN, of Detroit, (renominated.)

For Lieut.-Governor—MORGAN BATES, of Traverse City, (renominated.)

For Secretary of State—STRIKER HASTINGS.

For State Treasurer—G. H. COLLIER, of Battle Creek.

For Auditor—Gen. W. HUMPHREYS, of Adrian, (renominated.)

For Commissioner of the Land Office—Capt. C. A. EDWARDS, Branch County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—C. HOSFORD, of Olive, (renominated.)

For Attorney-General—DWIGHT MAY, of Kalamazoo.

For Members of the State Board of Education—WITTER J. BAXTER, of Jonesville.

The following is the platform adopted:

Resolved, That we adhere to the Republican Party, that by its wisdom, fidelity and courage, it crushed the slaveholders rebellion, preserved the Union, and by a change in the Constitution, established liberty and equality, overthrew armed rebels in the field, achieved victories at the polls over political opponents who not only pronounced the war for the national life a failure, but gave sympathy and support to the armed foes of the country, and with the aid of such loyal Democrats as preferred their country to their party, crushed treason, abolished slavery and established suffrage, gave the poor man a homestead, built the Pacific Railroad, established the right of extradition, vindicated the Monroe doctrine, and in spite of the combined opposition of its political foes, has maintained inviolate the integrity, credit and honor of the nation. Its achievements since the war are scarcely less important than its victories in the field. It furnished no armed traitors during the war; it will tolerate no repudiation in time of peace.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party has been recreant to patriotism and the honor and interest of the country; that it openly sympathizes with armed rebellion in its efforts to destroy the Union; that in its National Convention it pronounced the war a failure; that it declared in favor of lowering the national flag at the demand of traitors, and by its Press and orators denounced the Union soldiers as hirelings in time of peace; it has by vote in Congress opposed measures for lightening the burden of taxation and the reduction of the debt, while by its advocacy of repudiation it has done its utmost to destroy our national credit both at home and abroad, and still persistently opposes the pacification of the country by keeping alive the acrimonies as real issues of the past which have been settled by the highest arbitrament known to human law.

Resolved, That the policy of raising revenue by tariff is part of the history of the Government, and has received the sanction, in some form, of every party, and now, since the war has made large resources necessary, should be so adjusted as to be least prejudicial to the industrial interests of every class and section, securing to the home producer a fair competition against foreign capital and labor.

Resolved, That, while as Americans we feel in duty bound to preserve a just and equitable neutrality in the contest now waging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German States were freely given us, while the French Emperor sought to establish a distinct Government on this continent by the overthrow of a neighboring Republic; and while we have kindly feelings and sincere commiseration for the French people, we declare our sympathy for the German States and people in defending their national unity in a war unjustly made against them by the French Emperor.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the success of the present national Administration, which has, without the aid and against the efforts of the Democratic Party, reduced the national debt more than sixty millions, by an honest and economical collection of the revenue, and a large reduction of the expenses of the Government, while, at the same time, despite the united votes of the Democratic Representatives, it has lessened the internal revenue taxation and tariff duties $80,000,000 per annum; that GRANT has achieved triumphs at Washington as well as at Appomattox.

Resolved, That the public lands should be held for actual settlers; that while they should be made easy of acquisition, they should, without restriction, be open to pre-emption by the soldiers and sailors of the late Union army.

Resolved, That our State administration is justly entitled to the thanks of the entire people of Michigan. The industry, skill and integrity of the State officials in carrying out the policy of the Republican Party have led to the steady reduction of the State debt, until more than one million five hundred thousand of the bonded debt has been paid, with a steady decrease in the amount of the State taxes levied, showing a reduction of more than $485,000 since 1867, so that by this policy the people are called upon to pay less than one half the taxes necessarily imposed three years ago.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

Right of Ex-Rebels to Registration in West Virginia—Decision of Judge Hugh L. Bond.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—At Martinsburg, West Virginia, on Monday last, Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the United States, delivered an important opinion in regard to the registration of voters. JOHN H. McILWEE, a registrar in Mineral County, West Virginia, had refused to register one ALKIRE, a white citizen of that State, on the ground that he was not qualified to vote under the laws of the State, by reason of his adherence to, or participation in, the late rebellion. On affidavit of ALKIRE the registrar, McILWEE, was arrested and brought before the United States Commissioner, charged with the violation of the act of Congress approved March 31, 1870; and in default of bail he was committed by the Commissioner to answer at the next term of the District Court. McILWEE applied to Judge BOND for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and the matter was heard before Judge BOND on Monday last.

In his decision the Judge says:

"It appears to me that this case does not come within the purview of the statute in question; that it was not the intention of Congress to abolish the laws of the several States which prescribed the qualifications of voters, or even to alter them except so far as they were founded upon the distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, is sufficiently evident from the words of the first section of this statute, which declare it to relate to all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote. The petitioner, in my opinion, must be discharged, but it does not appear he is guilty of the violation of the act of Congress with which he is charged; and for the reason that for his judgment of the qualification of the applicant for registration under the laws of West Virginia, he is not answerable in the Courts of the United States, I shall pass an order to this effect."

The petitioner was discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Congressional Nominations—Delegates to the State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Hon. JOB E. STEVENSON was nominated for Congress from the Second District, on the first ballot, by the Republican Convention, this morning, by a large majority, over Gen. H. B. BANNING.... Hon. AARON F. PERRY, Republican, was nominated for Congress from the First District, on the first ballot. Mr. FITZGERALD declined in favor of Mr. PERRY, who received sixty-five votes, and BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, fifty-five.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Hon. JOHN E. SMITH, of Carroll County, was, today, nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District.

CUBA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The First Assembly District, of Cattaraugus County, yesterday elected Hon. H. VANAERNALL, Hon. A. F. HAWLEY and D. LAUREL delegates to the Republican State Convention, and a Congressional delegation in favor of Hon. W. L. SESSIONS for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—WILLIAM M. MARINE was, today, nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Congressional District. The nomination was made by the Convention of the Third District. The delegates favoring the nomination of Gen. KING having withdrawn. The Convention was adjourned until Monday.

Organization of the Republicans of Virginia—State Convention in Missouri.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1.—The Republican State Executive Committee held a meeting here today, at which it was decided to call a Convention of the party to meet here on the 22d inst., for the purpose of effecting a thorough organization prior to the Congressional election in November. Mr. FRANKLIN STEARNS resigned the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, to which Judge ALEX. H. RIVES was then elected. Senator LEWIS attended the meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention assembled in Jefferson City yesterday. There are present about 800 delegates, of whom 100 are colored. J. F. BENJAMIN was chosen temporary Chairman.

The Democrats of Georgia—Attorney-General Akerman on the Stump.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—The Democratic Executive Committee elected LINTON STEPHENS Chairman, and passed resolutions recommending the people to nominate as candidates to Congress and the Legislature only such as are eligible under the existing laws, and who will certainly be permitted to take seats.... Attorney-General AKERMAN addressed a Republican meeting last night at great length. He was very severe on the Democratic Convention, and especially on the silence of that body.

The Georgia State Election—Letter of Gov. Bullock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an editorial article in your paper of the 24th inst., in which you refer to an allegation by the Atlanta *True Georgian*.

The newspaper to which you refer is so entirely without influence in this community, that I have not found it necessary to deny this or any other of its malicious allegations against myself.

At the time the late act for the admission of Georgia was passed by Congress, it was understood here that the question of the time for holding an election for members of the General Assembly had not been decided by Congress, but had been left for adjudication to the Legislature or the Courts of this State. This position has also, I believe, been maintained in the columns of your valuable paper. But, since this question has been decided by the National Administration, through Attorney-General AKERMAN'S letter, it has been, and is the determination, so far as I know, of the party in this State to exercise their best endeavors to carry out the wishes of the President in regard to an election.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT }
STATE OF GEORGIA, }
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 29, 1870. }

SCOTTISH PASTIMES.

Fourteenth Annual Games of the Caledonian Club—Large Crowd at Jones' Wood—Trials of Strength—Appearance of Donald Dinnie, the Noted Athlete.

The crowd which assembled at Jones' Wood, yesterday, at the fourteenth annual games of the Caledonian Club, exceeded any assembled previously on any occasion of the kind, being composed of upward of 15,000 persons.

The great attraction consisted of a display of many of the old national pastimes of Scotland, chiefly feats of strength, in which the people of that land excel. A very lengthy performance was presented, comprising about twenty-six different contests. Mostly all of them were of the same character as those held in previous years, and were, therefore, not quite so fresh or exciting to the old patrons of the games as they were to spectators who beheld them for the first time. The members of the Club arrived at the grounds in the morning, dressed in full Highland costume, marching to the shrill music of the bag-pipes. They were accompanied by several representations of sister clubs in this City and Canada. After the Scotch reel, the usual prelude to the games of the Caledonian Club, the first exhibition was "putting the heavy stone." The stone weighed twenty-four pounds, and was flung from the shoulder. This was accomplished by several brawny Scots, but the most successful among them was DONALD DINNIE, who was awarded the prize, he throwing the stone 34 feet, 6 inches. The appearance of this well-known athlete, who has the reputation of being the champion of Scotland at trials of strength, was watched with lively interest. He presented a magnificent specimen of muscular development, broad-chested, well-built body, long, hard and finely-molded limbs, with arms possessed of a terrible amount of quick sinuous power. He wore tights, which displayed his form to good advantage. Some portions of his scanty dress, however, might have been changed for the sake of modesty. The following are said to be some of his dimensions: Height, six feet one inch; round chest, forty-five and one-half inches; thigh, twenty-five and one-half inches; weight, two hundred and ten pounds. He was born at Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, in 1838, and commenced his career as an athlete in 1857. Since then he has gained upward of 1,500 prizes, 1,000 of them being for throwing the hammer, putting the stone, tossing the caber, running, leaping, wrestling, &c. He has also gained sixty-two silver medals and the champion gold medal, awarded by the Glasgow Celtic Society, for throwing the hammer in 1866. Forty of these medals are champion medals, and had to be held three successive years before becoming his property. It is claimed that he has performed a great number of unequaled feats, among the best of which, on level ground, are the following:

Putting the stone, 22 pounds, 39 feet 6 inches; 16 pounds, 47 feet 6 inches; throwing the hammer, 22 pounds, 97 feet; of 16 pounds, 122 feet, fair stand. Turning the body with the hammer, he has sent a 22-pound hammer 120 feet, and with one has thrown a hammer weighing 13 pounds 130 feet. At both feats (stone and hammer,) he excels anything that has ever been recorded in Scotland. At high leap he has cleared 5 feet 11 inches; long leap, 19 feet 4 inches; hop, step and jump, 43 feet. He also gained the champion silver cup at Dublin in 1865, for performing feats with the fifty-six pound weight, for throwing which he challenges any man in the world, and will allow any man in America twelve inches start. He was invited to visit this country for the purpose of encouraging the popular interest in Scottish exercises.

The second sport, yesterday, consisted of throwing the light stone, 18 pounds. DINNIE hurled the latter a distance of 43 feet. JAMES FRASER, of Canada, threw it 37 feet 7 inches, and won the second prize. PETER FRASER cast it 36 feet 1 inch, and was named the third winner. In the running jump which followed, JAMES MELROSE, of Hartford, took the lead, clearing 18 feet 9½ inches. DINNIE was second. Then ensued a short race, won by DINNIE in 25 seconds; Boys' Race, for members' sons under twelve years of age, won by JAMES GRASSACK; running high leap, won by DINNIE, who jumped over a stick five feet and four inches above the ground. Considerable merriment was caused by the three-legged race, in which the contestants ran in couples with the inner legs tied together. This ludicrous sport terminated in a victory for three couples, as follows: R. Allen and A. McAllister, D. Melville and L. McEwen, J. Patterson and G. Larack. The eighth exercise was the broadsword dance, in which L. D. ROBERTSON triumphed over his competitors; J. WEST was declared second best, and ROBERT FORFER third best. A standing jump of 10 feet was subsequently made by GEORGE GOLDIE. Jumps were also made by P. FRASER, 9 feet 11½ inches, and MELROSE, 9 feet 11 inches. A long race of half a mile in length was entered for by several men; it was won by D. BAIN, A. ADAMS, and A. WALKER, in the order in which they are named. "Tossing the caber" came next. The caber consisted of a massive log or trunk of a tree, 16 feet in length, which taxed the muscles of the strongest to lift and to throw so as to make it complete a somersault. J. FRASER sent it 38 feet, CAMPBELL 37 feet, and G. GOLDIE 36 feet 10 inches. DINNIE refused to touch the first caber, but took part when a heavier log was produced, measuring 27 feet. He was the only athlete present who was able to raise, balance and toss the last caber in proper fashion, but even he failed to give it a regular somersault. A good deal of enjoyment was created in witnessing the sport of "vaulting with the pole." The exercise began with the cross-bar, and 6 feet above the ground, but the distance was gradually, and the number of contestants rapidly fell off as the sport became more difficult. The winners were J. FRASER, 9 feet 6 inches; GEO. GOLDIE, 9 feet 3 inches; MILROGAN, 9 feet 3 inches. A long race, including two circuits of the ring, was took by D. BAIN, first; L. D. ROBERTSON, second, and D. ROBERTSON, third.

Nearly a dozen men participated in "throwing the heavy hammer," (21 pounds.) DINNIE declined going in at first, because the Committee of Arrangements declined to allow him to use his own hammer, which was two pounds lighter and one foot longer in the handle than the club-hammer. The latter was thrown by DINNIE 82 feet 8 inches; by MELROSE, 73 feet 6 inches, and by CAMPBELL 70 feet. DINNIE threw his own hammer 103 feet.

"Throwing the light hammer," 16 pounds, followed. DINNIE threw it 119 feet and 20 inches; MELROSE 102 feet, and CAMPBELL 94 feet. Several other games were also performed. Among the Scotchmen who attended the festival, were Chief GEO. MITCHELL, JOHN WATT, JOHN GOLDIE, JOHN McCLELLAN, Mr. JOHN ROSE, one of the organizers of the Caledonian Club fathers. The receipts at the gate amounted to over $6,000.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Carlists in Spain—A Royal Daughter of Greece—Rinderpest in England.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Small bands of Carlists are still reported scattered through the country. No fighting is reported.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—Queen OLGA, of Greece, was safely delivered of a daughter in this city today.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The rinderpest is spreading in the south of England.

Trial of the Greek Brigands—Another Resignation on Account of the Infallibility Dogma.

ATHENS, Aug. 29.—Italian advocates are excluded from taking part in the trial of the Marathon brigands. England exacts $10,000 indemnity for Mrs. LLOYD.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Father SHEFFIELD, Chief of the Dominican Order in England, is reported to have resigned his office because of his objections to the dogma of Papal infallibility.

CANADA.

Arrival of Col. Woolsley at Red River—He Meets with No Resistance—Boating Matters.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 1.—Intelligence from Red River announces that the force under Col. WOOLSLEY reached Fort Garry on the 24th of August. RIEL was unaware of its approach. His followers appear to have fled at once. It is stated that resistance was contemplated by RIEL, but opposed by his followers. The union jack was hoisted on the fort, and a Royal salute fired in honor of the event. No arrests have been made by Col. WOOLSLEY'S orders.

Warrants have been applied for by private parties against members of the late Provisional Government. Great credit is given to Col. WOOLSLEY for the safe conduct of his force, without mishap, in thirty-eight days, from Shebac down to Fort Garry. DONALD SMITH, who accompanied the force, has assumed possession of the Hudson Bay Company's property.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—JOHN PENFREW, the champion English sculler, offers to row COULTER, either in American or English waters. Efforts are making to get up a match of double sculls between PENFREW and TAYLOR, of the Tyne crew, and WALTER BROWN and McKEEL.

WASHINGTON.

The McGarrahan Case—Resignation of Army Officers—White Traders Among the Indians—Small-Pox in the European Squadron—Public Debt Statement—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—Judge HUMPHREYS, of the District Supreme Court, today read an elaborate opinion upon the motion in the McGarrahan case, which has been pending before him for several days. The substance of his decision is that the motion for a rule against the New-Idria Company be continued, and they are enjoined from demanding or receiving a patent for the land claimed till further order of the Court. The motion for a rule upon Secretary COX and Commissioner WILSON was denied.

RESIGNATION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Resignations of army officers under the law allowing them a year's pay, are growing more numerous, especially among the lower grades. The tendency of Lieutenants to avail themselves of the opportunity to enter civil pursuits is so great that the War Department begins to make difficulties about accepting the resignations of officers of this rank. Several from stations in Arizona and Nevada are now here trying to get their resignations accepted.

TRADERS AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has decided that white men, connecting themselves with the Indian tribes for the purposes of trade, cannot avail themselves of the privileges granted to Indians under treaty stipulations, or by the Trade and Intercourse Law, of 1834, but will be subject to all regulations relating to revenue, the same as other American citizens.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement just issued shows a decrease in the debt during the month of over $13,000,000. The coin balance is $102,504,708. Currency balance, $37,135,949. The following is a recapitulation of the statement:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Bonds at five per cent	$221,589,300 00
Bonds at six per cent	1,748,562,750 00
Total	$1,970,152,050 00
Interest	37,016,664 09
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates at three per cent	$45,295,000 00
Navy Pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$59,295,000 00
Interest	460,672 93
Debt on which interest has closed since maturity	3,505,127 35
Interest	458,616 07
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,103,971 00
Fractional currency	40,054,384 48
Certificates of gold deposited	28,415,320 00
Total	$424,573,675 48
Total amount outstanding	2,457,625,852 83
Interest	37,935,953 09
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,495,561,805 86
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$102,504,705 80
Currency	37,135,949 65
Total	$139,640,655 45
Debt, less amount in the Treasury	2,355,921,150 41
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult	2,369,324,476 00
Decrease of debt during the present month	13,402,325 59
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	82,407,326 76

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:

Amount outstanding	$64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,188 32
Interest paid by the United States	8,315,845 49
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,284,855 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	6,530,489 00

SMALL-POX IN THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

The Fleet Surgeon of the European Squadron, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated Aug. 8, says the ship *Franklin* sailed from Lisbon on the 18th of June, for Flushing, Holland, with a crew numbering 597 men, all in good health. On the 26th of June, eight days out, one of the crew, who had not been out of the ship at Lisbon, and who had an excellent vaccine scar, was admitted on the sick list with fever. The true nature of his disease was not discovered until the second day after his admission. He was then placed on the after part of the gun deck. Sentinels were placed to prevent the approach of any of the crew, and men selected who had had the small-pox, to attend upon him. On the 17th of July, ten days after the transfer of the first case, to the hospital, and nineteen days after his seizure, another case appeared and was immediately sent to the Quarantine Hospital at Flushing. On the 18th seven more cases occurred, on the 19th sixteen additional cases were sent, and the ship was placed by the health authorities under strict quarantine. Other cases followed from day to day until July 25, when the total number reached fifty-eight. Since then no new cases have occurred. The ship was relieved from quarantine on the 2d of August. There were fifteen cases of confluent small-pox. The remainder were, in many cases very severe. Of the confluent five died. Many of the twenty-five in the hospital are feeble, but all are convalescent. This disease has been epidemic in many places in Europe during the present season, but the Fleet Surgeon had hoped the vaccinations would prevent the disease on board the ship. He mentions the handsome conduct of Surgeon THOS. J. TURNER of the *Juniata*.

Earthquake Shocks in California—Mexican Difficulties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Shasta County, California, yesterday. Late advices from North-western Mexico state that PLACIDIO VEGA has organized another expedition. He demands $100,000, and complete immunity for the arrest of young MEJIA, on which condition he promises to release him; otherwise, he threatens to kill him.

Serious Charge Against a Colored Politician.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—J. WILLIS MENARD, colored, who contested the seat of BAILEY, from the Second Louisiana District in Congress, was yesterday sent before the Criminal Court, charged with attempting to outrage the person of AMELIA HAYS, a quadroon girl living with his family. MENARD'S wife was accused as an accessory. He was held in $500 bail to answer the charge.

THE WEST.

Excursion Parties—Prize-Fights in Missouri—The Bad Boy of the Red Stockings Restored.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Leavenworth Excursion party arrived here about 4½ o'clock yesterday, and were received at the depot by a large delegation of citizens.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sept. 1.—The Kansas Pacific excursionists arrived here about — o'clock this morning, and left about 10 for the Great Desert.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.—The double prize-fight between GALLAGHER and MEEKER, and PUNCH MORRIS and O'DONNELL, was successfully terminated at Carrol Island, thirteen miles below this city, yesterday. GALLAGHER won the first in eleven rounds; time, 10½ minutes. MEEKER was terribly punished.... The MORRIS-O'DONNELL fight, at the end of the second round was declared a draw, and the purse was divided between the contestants. MORRIS was in much the best condition, and probably would have won had the fight been continued.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1.—CHARLES SWEASEY was restored to the Red Stocking Club, last night, by the Executive Board, at his own request, accompanied by a written apology for the conduct for which he was expelled, and a promise of future good behavior.

The Indians on the Plains—Sioux Gathering at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Sept. 1.—A telegram from Fort Fetterman says: "J. Q. SHIRLEY, with 8,000 head of cattle, arrived here yesterday. The Indians at first objected to their passing up the Platte River, but satisfactory arrangements have been made, through Col. CHAMBERS and JOHN RESHARE, and they will go on unmolested, and expect to arrive at South Pass about the 12th inst. A party of Sioux arrived yesterday. RED CLOUD, with a large body of Indians, is expected in two weeks, to meet the Peace Commissioners BRUNOT and CAMPBELL.

The Panama and West India Cable—Successful Laying of the Shore End a Santiago de Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—The shore end of the Panama and West India Cable Company's cable was successfully landed, yesterday, at Santiago de Cuba, amid great rejoicings by the people Sir CHARLES BRIGHT was enthusiastically cheered. The cable expeditions will remain at Santiago several days longer, during which time the cable staff will complete the land lines so as to connect with the cable. On the 6th inst., the cable fleet will sail for Jamaica. At present all telegrams for Santiago de Cuba are repeated at Batabano, instead of passing through direct.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship *China* sailed, today, for Hong Kong and Yokohama, with 450 passengers and $350,000 in treasure. Among the passengers were Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD and his party. Previous to the sailing of the steamer Mr. SEWARD held an informal reception, during which a great many friends called on him.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 1.—A letter from Gov. STEARNS states that President GRANT has accepted the invitation to visit the New-England Fair, and will be here next week, (Friday.) Secretary BOUTWELL, Gov. CLAFLIN, Gen. BUTLER and other distinguished guests will be present.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—Gen. GRANT is expected to visit the general muster of the Massachusetts militia, at Concord, Thursday next.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Col. W. R. VERMILYE, of New-York, accompanied by Gen. CHEDELL, President; W. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer; Mr. J. J. TAYLOR and several other directors of the Southern Central Railroad, left here this morning on a special train to inspect the road, seventy miles of which is now in successful operation from this point to Owego.

No. 649 BROADWAY.

To the Gentlemen of New-York:

Owing to the decline in the price of materials used in the manufacture of silk hats, we would respectfully state that on and after this date the price of our regular quality of dress hat will be $8.

F. H. AMIDON & SON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, &c., Cards for golden, silver, tin and wooden weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Every Genuine Bottle of Congress Water has a large "C" raised upon the glass. Depot No. 94 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BUNNER—TOMLINSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, at St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, by Rev. Stephen Holmes, ANDREW F. BUNNER to Miss KATE TOMLINSON, all of New York City. No cards.

MILLER—WALBRIDGE.—At Buffalo, on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, by Rev. Walcott Calkins, ISAAC L. MILLER, of Brooklyn, and WILHELMINA C., daughter of the late George B. Walbridge, of Buffalo.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, FREDERICK WATSON ANDREWS, only son of George H. and Kate A. Andrews, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., without further notice.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, of congestion of the brain, MABEL, only daughter of Chauncey W. and Susan L. Brown, aged 1 year and 11 days.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock from No. 523 (old number) Pacific-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn.

CLARK.—At Paris, Aug. 10, ELIZABETH CHAMPLIN, wife of Charles G. Clark, and daughter of the late Isaac U. Coles.

COX.—At Livingston Manor, near Hudson, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, Mrs. SERAPHINE C. COX, widow of the late Henry F. Cox, of Racine, Wis., and daughter of the late W. R. Prince, of Flushing, L. I.

Funeral from her late residence, at Flushing, on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock.

DICKINSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, MARTHA M., eldest daughter of Rev. Baxter and Martha B. Dickinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral services on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of her father, Dr. Dickinson, No. 89 Hicks-st.

GRAVES.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, Mrs. LETITIA GRAVES, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday morning, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 29 St. Mark's-place.

GRAHAM.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 31, LILLIE, infant daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth A. Graham, aged 1 year and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Sunday, 2 P. M.

JONES.—At New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Wednesday, 31st August, SUSAN G., wife of Robert Jones, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 3 P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, S. I. Carriages will be waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the boat from New-York at 1 P. M.

MILDEBERGER.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., SARAH A., wife of Thomas D. Mildeberger, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral from Thirteenth-street Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) on Friday, the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NYE.—At Oyster Bay, Sept. 1, MARY E., wife of Gideon Nye, Jr., of Canton, China.

RAPELYE.—On Wednesday, the 31st ult., at Bowery Bay, Newtown, L. I., MARGARET POLHEMUS, widow of the late Isaac Rapelye, in the 84th year of her age.

Relations and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock, and at the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, SARAH, wife of Edward R. Smith, and third daughter of Samuel Lord, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Clermont-terrace, Newtown, Long Island, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Trains of the Flushing Railroad leave Hunter's Point at noon precisely, and boats connecting with the trains leave James-slip Ferry at 11¼ A. M. and Thirty-fourth-street Ferry at 11½ A. M.

SEELY.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 1, JOSEPH SEELY, aged 67 years.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 222 (old No. 158) South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

WARNER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, CHARLES K. WARNER, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 122 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.

During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEE
HARPER'S WEEKLY
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Also, Views of
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and
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and a Leaf from the
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POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Republican General Committee, a primary election will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at head-quarters, No. 184 Chatham-st., for the election of delegates to Convention at Saratoga. Polls open from 7½ P. M. to 9 P. M.

DENIS SHEA, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at their Head-quarters, No. 375 Broome-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, to elect delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS MULLIGAN, President.
JAMES C. WHITE, ROBERT McMANUS, Secretaries.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, a primary meeting will be held at No. 242 Spring-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M., for election of delegates to Saratoga Convention.

WM. C. HANNA, President.
AUSTIN LEAKE, T. W. WINTERBOTTOM, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at 7½ o'clock, at their head-quarters, No. 750 Broadway, to elect delegates to State Convention, pursuant to call of the General Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JOSEPH FORBES, President.
GEO. E. HILL, A. DEWITT BALDWIN, Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the recommendation of the General Committee, a primary election will be held at the new head-quarters, Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner of Greenwich and 8th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, to elect delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7½ till 9 o'clock.

F. A. CONKLING, President.
JOHN H. ALLEN, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the order of the General Committee the Republicans of this district are requested to meet at Arthur Hall, No. 308 West 14th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Saratoga Sept. 7, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

WM. H. MERRILL, JR., President.
NELSON D. THAYER, DANIEL A. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at head-quarters, No. 386 Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Saratoga Sept. 7, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. By order,

STEPHEN H. KNAPP, President.
WM. GRASSE, CHARLES T. JEWETT, Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association are requested to meet at head-quarters, Arion House, corner of Chrystie and Stanton sts., to elect three delegates and three alternates to represent this district in the Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 7th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock. J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union Republican General Committee, this Association will meet at head-quarters, No. 163 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870, for the purpose of selecting three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention. Polls to be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 21 Avenue D, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870, to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention to be held at Saratoga Sept. 7, 1870. Polls open from 7½ till 9.

JOHN DUKE, President.
SAMUEL YOUNG, PETER RAFFERTY, Secretaries.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election for delegates to the State Convention will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at No. 1,000 3d-av. Polls open from 7½ until 9 P. M.

JAMES JACKSON, President.
WEEKS W. CULVER, ALBERT BOGART, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with call of the General Committee, a primary election will be held at Temperance Hall, corner 18th-st. and 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING.

JOHN A. MEEK, President.
CHARLES HEYSER, GEO. H. MITCHELL, Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Special meeting and a primary election for delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held at Kromm's Hall, No. 266 West 33d-st., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
ROBT. HOAG, Secretary.

[illegible] ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union Republican General Committee, this Association will meet at head-quarters, No. [illegible] 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention. Polls to be open from 7½ till 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, President.
G. JOSEPH BUCK, JAMES LITTLE, } Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association to elect three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention at Saratoga, will be held in the Wigwam, 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1870. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, ALEX. GRAHAM, Secretaries.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at [illegible] corner of 3d-av. and 116th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, to elect delegates and alternates [illegible]

CURRENT NOTES.

Work on the Air Line Railroad, beyond Middletown, Conn., has been suspended through a lack of funds.

Macomb, a small town in Illinois, has thirty-four persons who have passed the age of seventy.

A young seaman of the Isles of Shoals, N. H., recently took 1,800 mackerel at a single haul, and sold them to a fish vender on the spot for $180.

The sewers of Buffalo are purified by a system of flooding, invented by a Mr. PFEIL, of that city, which insures a cleansing flow of water at the rate of 3,000 cubic feet per minute.

There are 7,000 acres of wood land attached to the Crawford County, Mo., iron mines, now being worked by the Scotia Iron Company of St. Louis.

The Indian village of Sparta, Wisconsin, has a squaw who has seen 120 "moons," and is still able to work as well as any of her great grandchildren.

A census-taker in Indiana has found a LENA LUELLA JOSEPHINE HURDY GURDY ROBERTA MUSIDORA SMITH. He honored her with an entire page in his book.

Rev JOSEPH SHRODER, of Poseyville, Posey County, Ind., was the oldest member of the Conference recently held in that State. He entered the ministry in 1814, and preached at New-Albany in 1817.

St. Louis, Mo., has a patent asphaltic pavement that shows no signs of wear, although in use for eighteen months. The engineer of the Chicago Board of Works has reported in favor of its trial in the latter city.

The Iowa City *Tribune* has been sued for libel by Mr. W. R. STEEL, of Chicago. The *Tribune* charged Mr. STEEL with having set fire to his own house to recover the amount of a heavy insurance.

Miss EUNICE SWAN, daughter of a respectable citizen at North Stonington, Conn., committed suicide by drowning, a few days ago, while partially under the influence of opium. She had been an opium-eater for nearly thirty years.

Milwaukee, Wis., has $166,850 worth of pianos and melodeons. The piano used to be the most severely "punished" instrument in the West, but now it seems that the melodeon comes in for a fair share of the torture.

A young drug clerk at Concord, N. H., recently, while lost in admiration of the character of Mr. DICKENS' Simon Tippertit, flourished a glass of benzine over his head in such an incautious manner that some of the fluid dropped upon a lighted lamp and set fire to the building.

The *Pacific Tribune*, a journal published at Olympia, Washington Territory, rejoices that the County Jail of Olympia has at length been thrown open for the reception of weekly, monthly and yearly boarders, at the moderate expenditure of $6,000. The building has eleven cells, four flues and twenty windows.

A gentleman and wife, at Portland, Me., who recently arrived at the dignity of a "tin wedding," had the hall-way of his house so stocked with tin pans, pots, kettles and other ornaments, that it soon became impossible for the servant to answer the door-bell without going through the basement.

Considerable inconvenience was recently caused near Pool's Turnout, on the South-side Railroad of Virginia, by the burning of the immense pile of wood collected there for the purpose of supplying the engines with fuel. The fire is supposed to have originated from locomotive sparks.

An intoxicated Hibernian, who was arrested for intoxication at Albany the other night, by a German policeman, turned upon his captor with a hideous grin, and remarked, "O, if I only had you in Ireland, I'd make you yell loud enough to be heard all over Germany."

DANIEL PIERCE, a youth who was brutally pushed from a car of the Saratoga lightning express train, by a brakeman, died yesterday of his injuries, at Troy. As the deceased was without friends, the Company will not be likely to suffer through legal proceedings.

The "local" of a Syracuse exchange declares that he saw a cloud of insects, on Sunday night, which passed eastward, with a sound not unlike the roaring of a cataract, and yet as gentle as the cooing of pigeons going home to roost.

The abuse of Freemasonry does not appear to be confined to Roman Catholic clergymen. We learn from our Michigan exchanges that at the Conference, recently held at Detroit, a series of resolutions were introduced by a Mr. LIVINGSTON, declaring Freemasonry to be "an institution of the most corrupting character." The Presiding Elder, Mr. BAKER, having announced himself to be a Mason, the resolutions were tabled in silence.

A smart girl in Minnesota popped the question to her lover, asked the consent of his parents, procured a marriage license, ordered the wedding breakfast, the carriage to convey them to the depot, and had a private conversation with the parson, all on the same day. The young man had occupied seven years in the effort to ask her to have him, and had failed every time. She finally noticed that he had something preying upon his mind, and having in the meantime heard Miss ANTHONY, assisted him to get rid of it in the manner described.

The Texas ladies have a curious way of explaining their wants. In one advertisement we find that "a lady of means would be open to inspect good chickens, at moderate prices, with the view to purchase them, should they prove suitable and tender." Another lady is looking for her uncles, through the Houston *Telegraph*, and the editor, being in sympathy with her, inserts the following editorial lines: "Help Miss WILLIAMS to find her uncles, do. See advertisement."

The Ordway-Andrews case, at Portland, Me., has excited much gossip, particularly among physicians. ANDREWS went to Dr. ORDWAY to have his thumb dressed, as already referred to in the TIMES, but instead of dressing it, the doctor administered ether to ANDREWS, and cut away at the joint until he almost bled him to death. The doctor insisted that he had been performing a necessary operation, but it now appears that he had taken too much liquor, and really had no idea of what he was about.

The suicidal mania seems rather to increase than abate. The most novel of the cases, which we have recently noticed occurred at Pittsburg, Penn., where a teamster named SHORTLIFE put an end to his existence by hanging. During the past week or two he suffered much from depression of spirits in consequence of being out of employment, and it is said that the sound of his own name, SHORTLIFE, seemed to hound him on to his doom. The body was found hanging from a crossbeam three inches from the ground.

The house of a wealthy widow lady at Memphis, Tenn., has been beset by spirits during the past five weeks. The persecution consists in the throwing of apples, biscuits, buttons, crackers, crusts of bread, and leaden bullets. It is calculated that several barrels of biscuits have already been deposited in different rooms of the house. They pass through the windows of the third as readily as through those of the first or second floors. A watch has been set upon the neighborhood, but so far without success. The superstitious neighbors of the widow think that her dead husband must have been in the cracker business.

A somnambulist named HART recently disturbed the quiet of a humble home at Savoy, N. Y., by creeping through a front window, and attempting to go to bed. A pair of constables subsequently found him snoozing comfortably, and marched him off to prison. He pleaded before the Magistrate that he had been a sleep-walker from childhood, and that, on one occasion, he had been permitted to rest in a strange house until he was awakened by the noise in the [illegible] and the daylight coming through the window. The Magistrate discredited the whole story, and sent him to prison for twenty days, during which time he will find it difficult to make extended nocturnal tours.

More Dueling in the South—A Fatal Encounter in Tennessee.

By a special dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., we learn that there was a duel fought just over the Mississippi line, a few miles below the city, at sunrise on the morning of the 26th inst., between Major EDWARD FREEMAN, a young merchant, and Mr. EDWARD HAMLIN, a young lawyer, both of this city, with Derringer pistols, at fifteen paces. Both fired simultaneously. Mr. HAMLIN was shot through the body and died in ten minutes. The affair has caused great excitement, as the parties were well known and highly respected. But little is known of the cause. Mr. HAMLIN'S seconds were Capt. DABNEY SCALES and Major THOMAS F. SAUNDERS. Mr. FREEMAN'S seconds were Capt. CHARLES WOLRIDGE and Major WESTON RHEAS.

THE ALLEN HOMICIDE.

The Accused Discharged on a Writ of Habeas Corpus by the Supreme Court.

As already reported in the TIMES, a writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge BARNARD, on Wednesday last, returnable yesterday, requiring RICHARD ALLEN to be produced in open Court to the end that he might be released on bail. The prisoner was committed to the City Prison by order of Coroner ROLLINS, the jury having found him guilty of causing the death of THOMAS CONNOLLY at a bath-house foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River, on Saturday night last. The affidavits of ALLEN, the prisoner; of Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct; ANNIE ALLEN, wife of the prisoner; KATE CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES PRUFF, MORRIS POWERS, MARY ANN KELLY, JOHN EAGAN and JOHN BROWN were produced yesterday before the Court by Counselor WM. F. HOWE, who appeared for Mr. ALLEN. The substance of these affidavits is the same as the testimony given before the Coroner on Sunday last, already published in our columns. It was apparent, the Court said, after a careful review of the whole case as presented on the inquest and in the affidavits submitted, that ALLEN was a quiet and inoffensive man, who kept a bath-house at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River; that on Saturday night last CONNOLLY, (the deceased,) in company with two associates, named JEREMIAH LYNCH and THOS. BUTLER, came to his place of business, and in a very violent manner undertook to create a disturbance and injure the prisoner. Mr. HOWE said the proof shows that the ruffians named were the attacking party; that they made an assault upon the proprietor of the place, Mr. ALLEN, by hurling lager-beer glasses, root-beer bottles, &c., at him; that one of the intruders discharged the contents of a horse-pistol at Mr. ALLEN'S wife, and that the prisoner was compelled to protect himself, his family and his place by using the pistol as he did.

Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS contended, on behalf of the people, that there was some evidence tending to show that the shot which caused CONNOLLY'S death was not given when he, prisoner, was in imminent danger of his own life. He submitted that all the facts showed that CONNOLLY was shot in the back when the latter was at least one hundred yards from ALLEN'S premises.

Mr. HOWE replied that CONNOLLY was shot in front, after having made a desperate and deadly assault upon unoffending citizens. Under the same circumstances, he, the counsel, would have done as ALLEN did.

Judge BARNARD said he was of opinion that the rowdyism which is now so rampant in this City should be repressed, and that peaceable citizens should be protected. It might perhaps have been better if ALLEN had shot the other two, as he did CONNOLLY. The order of the Court was that the prisoner be discharged from prison without bail.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 1.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Alfred Pleasonton vs. The Roberts Breech-loading Arms Company; default opened.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance, yesterday, (Sept. 1,) at the Exchange was more than fair, and each day indicates that renewed interest is being felt in real estate matters. The following were the sales made:

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, referee, sold a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, on the north side of Twenty-first-street, 485 feet west of Ninth-avenue, for $18,500. The lot is 19.3x98. The property was purchased by E. J. STEVENSON, and considerable spirit was manifested in the bidding.

JOHNSON & MILLER, by order of the National Arms Company, disposed of a large brick factory, together with a 80-horse power engine, boiler, shaftings, &c., and four lots of land located in Brooklyn. The property is situated on the south side of Penn-street, between Wythe and Kent avenues, 198 feet 10 inches east of the latter. The factory is 60x86, and the lots on which it stands are each 50x100, or 80 feet front. The premises were struck off for $9,000, which, if the sale was a bona fide one, was a cheap price.

On Wednesday, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER had quite a successful sale at Chatham, N.J., full details of which will be found in the summary.

Summary of Sales Sept. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury.

3-story brick house and lot, n. s. 21st-st., 485 ft. w. 9th-av., lot 19.3x98	$18,500

BROOKLYN, L. I.

By Johnson & Miller.

Brick factory and 4 lots, s. s. Penn-st., between Wythe and Kent avs., 198 ft. 10 in. e. Kent-av., lots 50x100	$9,000

SALES WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31.

CHATHAM, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

House and 2½ acres on pike	$6,000
1 plot, 50x150, on corner opposite residence	310
1 plot, same size, adjoining on pike	350
1 plot, same size, adjoining on pike	357
1 plot, adjoining last	106
1 plot, 50x150, same location	310
1 plot, corner cross road and Madison-av., 50x150	240
1 plot, same size, adjoining on the avenue	200
1 plot, same size, adjoining on the avenue	211
1 plot, same size, adjoining on the avenue	190
1 plot, same size, adjoining on the avenue	210

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Downing-st., w. s., 288 ft. s. of Gates-av., 20x101.6	$12,500
Jackson-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	775
Lorimer-st., e. s., 21 ft. n. of Remsen-st., 20x75	1,200
Monroe-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18x100	7,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Pearsall-st., 25x112x18.10x[illegible]	3,000
Pacific-st. and Underhill-av., s. e. corner, 60x110	22,000
Walworth-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x100	1,200
3d-st., s. w. s., 127.10 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	17,000
12th-st., n. e. s., 161.10 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 21x100	10,000
6th-st. and 8d-av., n. w. corner, 25x100	1,000
Carlton-av. and Bergen-st., n. w. corner, 105.1x[illegible]	10,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Macdonough-st., 20x80	5,000
Liberty-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Butler-av., 25x100	2,000
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Gates-av., 20x100 Bedford-av., w. s., 40.6 ft. s. of Park-av., 16x70	15,000
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 277.8 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	3,800
6th-av., w. s., 40.2 ft. n. e. of 2d-st., 20x80	7,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

1st-av. and 4th-st., n. e. corner, 50x110 1st-av., e. s., adj. above, 50x110	$4,000
6th-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 6th-st., 100x105	100

Mamaroneck.

Road to Hadden's Mill, n. s. Stev. Secor's, 14 acres	$8,000
Lot No. 27, first sub. Grand Park	875

Mount Pleasant.

Upper Landing road, n. e. s., adjoining Mrs. Parker's, J. A. Armstrong's property	$5,000

Rye.

Central-av. and Church-st., n. e. corner, 166x150	$2,600

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Bleecker-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Bennett-av., 51.9x110	$1,600
Bleecker-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Bennett-av., 75x[illegible]	2,400
Floyd-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Dubois-av., 50x100	600
Post-av., n. s., adjoining Mary A. Duncan's, 50x[illegible]	800
Post-av., n. s., adjoining Jas. Wolfe's, 160.6x[illegible]	800
Post-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of D. Donovan's, 50x[illegible]	650
Post-av., n. s., adjoining D. Donovan's, 50x[illegible]	800

Middletown.

Vanderbilt-av., n. w. s., adjoining Edward [illegible]'s, [illegible]	$605

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Charlton and Perry sts., n. s. corner, [illegible] Perry-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Richard-st., [illegible]	$6,000
Catharine-st., w. s., adjoining Nichols', [illegible]	3,000
Broad-st., e. s., adjoining Stephens', [illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
Livingston-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of South Orange-av., [illegible]	700
6th-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of J. Scott's, 25x81	2,500

Orange.

Centre-st., corner of Reynolds-st., 19 [illegible] acres	$25,000

East Orange.

Grove-place, s. s., adjoining Hedden's property, 50x111	$800

South Orange.

Douglass-st., n. s., 650 ft. w. of Grove-st., 100x150	$571

JERSEY CITY.

Bergenwood and Zabriskie avs., s. e. corner, [illegible]	$12,000
[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	4,400
[illegible]	5,000
[illegible]	1,400
Bergenwood-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Walnut-st., [illegible]	3,400
Fox-place, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Giles-st., 200x100	7,1[illegible]
Lot No. 16, block No. 4, Harris' map, 25x100	[illegible]

Bayonne.

Av. D., w. s., 74 ft. n. of Maple-av., 25x100	$600

North Bergen.

10¼ acres 200 ft. w. of Berry's Corner	$2,130

Union.

Hermann-av., n. s., lot No. 676, block No. 24, Hexamer's map, 25x100	$600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in 37th-st., near Broadway; house in perfect order, and very desirable. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 73 Maiden-lane, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Docks, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J., FOUR MINUTES' WALK from Montrose Station.—Handsome, newly-built residence, eleven large rooms, gas and water throughout, completely finished, built for owner, commanding extensive views; neighborhood restricted from nuisances; price low; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST TOWNS, and easy of access, near New-York, is Plainfield, N. J. I have corner lot on which I want $800 cash; balance $800 remains three years; any one having above amount will find it a good investment, or for a home; would not sell but need that amount. Address C. L., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—RENT CHEAPNESS, ELEgance, desirability; mansion furnished, 14 rooms, gas throughout, all conveniences, large stables, greenhouse; six acres, elegant grounds highly improved; unexceptionable neighborhood, seven minutes from depot. HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange Real Estate Agents,) No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLY LOcated property of some thirty acres, with a good house, on a small cash payment; value increasing; any one visiting and examining can assure themselves of a profitable investment. Inquire of W. H. HARRIS, Montclair, N. J., opposite railroad depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.)

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., adjoining Bryant's new theatre; would make a nice restaurant or wine-room. E. H. GOODALE, Agent, Nos. 7 and 9 West 23d-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—on Broadway, near 31st-st.; also the first and second floors for business; rent moderate. Apply at No. 1,261 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGER PART OF A NICEly furnished house, in the vicinity of Prospect Park, near three car routes. The house is new, contains eleven rooms, has all improvements, and is located in one of the most desirable parts of Brooklyn. The owner wishes to retain rooms, which can be agreed on, upon application. Address J. A. S., Station A, Post-office, New-York, or No. 180 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, where further particulars can be had.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, NEAR the 10th and 23d-st. Ferries to New-York, a substantial two-story brick building, 50x100 feet, with adjoining lots. Inquire of SAM'L D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Bank Building.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 448 West 19th-st.; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 58 Bleecker-st.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.

TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,

Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, in St. Louis aforesaid, on the [illegible] day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 18th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[SEAL.] CHRISTIAN PEPER?, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN [illegible], Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18, 1870.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, } NEW-YORK, Aug. [illegible], 1870.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE closed from the [illegible] until [illegible] September [illegible]. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD,
OF KENTUCKY,
FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year
Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to $3,093,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
[illegible]

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, [illegible]. [illegible] in trust and other [illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
BONDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company [illegible]

[illegible]

A limited amount of these BONDS can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
No. 18 Broad-st.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., AND 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on deposits, which may be checked for at sight.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
[illegible]
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
[illegible]
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO. } [illegible], Aug. [illegible], 1870.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], Secretary.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.

[illegible]

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILWAY LOANS—CAPITALISTS WHO [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns:

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 25 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on
Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings
from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID UP TO $5,000.
[illegible]
N. I. [illegible], JOHN [illegible], President.
W. E. [illegible], [illegible], Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 15, 1870. }

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 15th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid, *free of Government tax*, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, or at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the "European and North American Railway Company," due 1st proximo, will be paid on said date, in gold, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

H. WOODS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ATTACHment against the estate of JOHN HARRINGTON, an absconding or concealed debtor:

The undersigned, JOSHUA GASKILL, WASHINGTON H. RANSOM and JOHN McCOUN, of the City of Lockport, in the County of Niagara, and State of New-York, do hereby give notice that they have been duly appointed trustees for all the creditors of John Harrington, late of the town of Porter, in said county and State, an absconding or concealed debtor, and the said trustees hereby notify all persons indebted to the said John Harrington to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to said trustees, and to pay the same by the 15th day of October, 1870, at the law office of Joshua Gaskill, Esq., in the City of Lockport, N. Y.

And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said John Harrington, are hereby notified to deliver the same to the said trustees by the said 15th day of October, 1870, at the said office of Joshua Gaskill, Esq.

And all the creditors of the said John Harrington are hereby notified to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said trustees, or one of them, by the said 15th day of October, 1870, at the said office of Joshua Gaskill, Esq.

Dated Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1870.

JOSHUA GASKILL,
JOHN McCOUN,
WASHINGTON H. RANSOM,
As trustees of the estate of John Harrington, an absconding or concealed debtor.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases or any documents relative to their ownership of or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. [illegible] Nassau-street, (Room No. [illegible],) on any day prior to the [illegible] day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1870.

HUGH SMITH,
[illegible] SWEENY,
WM. M. TWEED, Jr. } Commissioners.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

[illegible]

DR. [illegible]

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY [illegible]

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 64 CHAT[illegible]

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE [illegible]

$1,000 REWARD [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference from last employers. Call for two days at No. 113 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream; all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; perfectly competent to take the entire charge and to do the marketing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 113 West 19th-st., rear house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; will do the plain washing; willing and obliging; excellent City references. Address No. 248 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSE-work in a small family; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; is a good bread baker; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 878 2d-av., near East 47th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 289 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do general house-work in a respectable Protestant family of two or three. Apply at No. 18 Laight-st., near Canal.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A PLACE AS LAUNdress; has good reference. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, work in families, by the day. Call, or address No. 230 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WASHING WANTED.—A FEW YOUNG men can have their washing done in the neatest manner at No. 341 East 23d-st. Best of reference given.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS OF ALL nationalities can always be found at the magnificent office No. 188 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. MRS. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man of practical experience; understands the care and management of a gentleman's place in general; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of references from former employers; is married and has one child; satisfactory reasons given for leaving last situation. Apply at No. 236 Pearl-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; is competent and trustworthy; has the best experience in hot and cold graperies, and plants of all kinds; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place. If a good man is wanted, address J. K., No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands horses; is a first-class driver; the best City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; wife, a good cook or laundress, if desired. Address L. D., for two days, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a well experienced man; first-class reference can be given. Can be seen at stable, No. 17 East 37th-st., where he has lived for the past six years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; one who understands his business, and can give satisfactory references from last employer. Call or address Bradley's stables, No. 3 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COACHMAN, A situation; best City references can be given; he is a careful driver and understands the care of horses perfectly. Call or address No. 1,250 Broadway, harness-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and groom, the wife as professed cook; English Protestants; no objection to the country; best of references. Address No. 306 4th-av., in the fruit-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; he perfectly understands his business; has the very best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 280 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man to take care of a small garden, horse and cow; would like a good home for the Winter; good references. Address C. C., seed-store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (MARried,) no incumbrance, a situation as first-class coachman; City preferred; four years' references produced. Address G. W. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman and groom; first-class reference. Address COACHMAN, Curbey's carriage repository, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS SEAMstress and chamber-maid, and must be able to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, the other as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 6 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO GO INTO THE country, a Protestant about 30, English or Scotch preferred. Apply on Thursday and Friday, between 10½ and 12 o'clock, at No. 377 5th-av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age in a cloth-jobbing house; salary first year, $100. Apply at No. 54 Walker-st. A. G. HYDE & CO.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted, servants both experienced and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, AUG. [illegible], 1870.

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS REceived from the Quartermaster-General United States Army, I will sell at public auction at David's Island, New-York Harbor, on FRIDAY, the [illegible] day of September, 1870, miscellaneous Quartermaster's property, consisting of Desks, Tables, Ranges, Stoves and Pipe, Means of Transportation, Force and Lift Pumps, Platform Scales, Furniture, Wagons, &c., Tools, &c., &c. Also, [illegible] pounds, more or less, of Anthracite Coal, best quality.

The property must be removed within thirty days from sale.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

A Quartermaster's steamer will be at Pier No. 48 North River, at [illegible] A. M. on the day of the sale, to take parties desiring to purchase to the island, which can also be reached via New-Rochelle, N. Y.

[illegible]

Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. [illegible] JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER [illegible]

FELIX V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on [illegible] by the death of Mr. THEODORE W. STOUT.

Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.

PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT,
J. H. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. V. STOUT, JOHN H. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and EDWARD C. DICKINSON [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MORAN & MURRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

[illegible] MORAN,
[illegible] MURRAY.

New-York, 31st August, 1870.

[illegible]

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible]

ALBERT H. DE FOREST.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1870.

The business of the late firm of MANNING & DE [illegible] at the same place, No. 1 Broad-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST WAR MAP.
SCHEDLER'S LARGE TOPOGRAPHICAL
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,
WITH PLANS OF THE FORTRESSES OF PARIS,
METZ AND STRASBOURG.

[illegible]

Nos. [illegible] Frankfort-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

[illegible]

C. B. [illegible], President.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

REMOVAL.

LORD & TAYLOR

Beg to announce to the public that, previous to removing to their new stores,

Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

They will sell,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,

At their present location,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

Altogether Regardless of Cost

The whole of their

Stock of Goods.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER THEIR

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

OF

RICH NOVELTIES AND STAPLES

for the

FALL SEASON,

embracing full lines in all the departments,

PURCHASED IN EUROPE

under the depressing influences of the war, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

All of which will be offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

Among our Old Stock are
200 pieces Printed Alpacas at 12½c., reduced from 25c.
200 pieces Check Poplins at 15c., reduced from 25c.

THIS SALE

presents an opportunity to purchasers to get

IMMENSE BARGAINS

which is seldom offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

PRINTS
AT
WHOLESALE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) A
MADDER PRINT,
[illegible]
AT 7½ CENTS.
Also A
STANDARD PRINT,
64 square,
AT 10½ CENTS.
BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS AT BARGAINS this day—Straw Hats cheap; Leghorns and White Real Chip; Feathers; Children's Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Please save this.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1870. }

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the several navy-yards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the [illegible] day of September next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Printed schedules, in which the materials and articles required are embraced, with form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Pay-master nearest thereto, or by the Bureau, for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them.

No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid, and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

[illegible]

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

[illegible]

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. [illegible], Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. [illegible] Dry Goods; [illegible]

[illegible], by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylum.

Nos. 6, 15, 17, [illegible]

CHARLESTOWN, Mass.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.

Nos. 15, 20, 21.

NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, [illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, [illegible], 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23.

NORFOLK, Va.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, [illegible], 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

[illegible]

Nos. 15, 16, 17, [illegible]

DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau.

[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN NEWTON,
Major Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF [illegible], JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. [illegible] Fourth-av., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 3	Britannia	Wed., Sept. 7
India	Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
Cambria	Sat., Oct. 8	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday	Sept. 7	Aleppo, Thurs.	Sept. 22
Calabria, Thurs.	Sept. 8	China, Wednes.	Sept. 28
Russia, Wednes.	Sept. 14	Abyssinia, Thurs.	Sept. 29
Siberia, Thurs.	Sept. 15	Scotia, Wednesday	Oct. 5
Cuba, Wednesday	Sept. 21	Batavia, Thurs.	Oct. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ... $145, gold.
Return tickets ... $250, gold.
By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets ... $150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE ... DANRE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE ... ROUSSEAU ... SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Oct. 15

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY [illegible] FROM PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams ... Sept. 7, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan ... Sept. 14, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN, [illegible] ... Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth ... Sept. 28, at 7 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Price ... Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage (Office No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers, are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax) ... Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $175. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Sept. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE ... Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS ... Sept. 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ... Sept. 15
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

POSTPONEMENT—THE STEAMER COLUMBIA, for Havana, will sail Saturday, Sept. 3, at 12 M., and not on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., as previously advertised. S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The steam-ship —— will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 20 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 323 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 22.
University Lectures, (32 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 26.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 26.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 26.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 1.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 1.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 22.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 22.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archaeology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 22, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

From the Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D.
A personal acquaintance with Mr. Hazeltine and the workings of his institution, enables me to recommend his school with the utmost cordiality to the patronage of all who wish to provide their daughters with the advantages of a sound, thorough instruction, and with the comforts of a delightful Christian home.
DANIEL W. POOR.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MISSES FOSTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rosa Champney.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, } Principals and
HENRY BARTLETT, } Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 104 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 77th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD D. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 14th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $350 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Sept. 6. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

GERMAN LESSONS FOR THREE evenings in the week desired by a gentleman. Address, with terms and particulars, N., Box No. 2,020 Post-office.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT's school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 8 to 13. Mrs. G. A. [illegible], Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 3d-av. and 124th-st.
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 676 Broadway, corner 13th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 5, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly E. Churchill's school.)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 21. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 223 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MME. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 23 West 32d-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 23 West 45th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 109 East 36th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 5.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 18, 28 and 30 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 139 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1633,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 528 Broadway, and at the school.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. School for girls 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 45 W. 20th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,450 B'way, c. 20th-st. For admission or circu's app'y to Miss E. M. Coe, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 787 7th-av.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. For circulars or conference apply at No. 101 West 46th-st.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 35th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 903 Broadway, and at the school.

GREENWICH, CONN.—12 BOYS UNDER 13 years of age; refined home-life with superior school advantages; special attention given to personal habits, manners and accomplishments; $600 per year; open Sept. 14. HARRY PECK.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 88 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 12.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 20 West 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 East 45th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 21. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

DR. [illegible]'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 108 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 22. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 20 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 12. For catalogues apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 22d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 40 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business or professional school. Term commenced Sept. 14. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

E. DE [illegible]'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 203 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

H. C. SYMONDS'
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will open SEPT. 13.
$450 per annum.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 1 EAST 41ST-ST.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors [illegible], offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GLENN'S FALLS, NEW-YORK.
English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School.
This institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
A regular collegiate course is pursued. Very superior advantages are offered in the Drawing, Painting and Musical Departments.
To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. For circulars or further information address the Principal.
Miss A. TAYLOR, Glenn's Falls, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 56 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. MRS. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 61 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

[illegible] & [illegible]'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 207 AND 209 WEST 32D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.
The first-class boarding-school for young ladies, No. 273 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., will open Sept. 19.
M. GIRAUD, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 133 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 19. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING. NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

HARTFORD FEMALE SEMINARY will commence the Fall term on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER, Principal, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. H. B. STOWE. For circulars and further information please address Mrs. READ, Assistant Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will re-open on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.
E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

MISSES E. S. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduates of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 14. For circulars address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 5.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1850,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT G. [illegible], A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 109 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 62 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 253 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—32 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 19 at No. 1,152 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 40th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

DR. [illegible]'S SCHOOL, (FORTY boys only,) corner Broadway and 38th-st. Opens Sept. 12. Circulars at school and No. [illegible] Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 49th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 15 [illegible]
[illegible]
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 35 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

[illegible]
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
For young ladies and children,
NO. 1 EAST 37TH-ST., [illegible], will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE [illegible] reopen on the 14th of September, and close the 1st of June.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. SMYTH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 273 and 275 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

PROGRAMMES OF THE SHEFFIELD Scientific School of Yale College for the year beginning Sept. 15, 1870, are now ready to be sent on application. Address the Secretary, New-Haven, Conn.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 19. M. M. HOBBY, C. CHASE, Principals.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address as No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY ARTIST, who has the best recommendations, desires an engagement to teach perspective and object drawing, landscape and portrait painting. Address ARTIST, Box No. 152 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical and English teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, desires employment. Address TUTOR, No. 32 West 14th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH teacher (lady) for young ladies' seminary, twenty-five miles from the City. Apply for two days, after 11 A. M., to Miss MANNING, at No. 118 East 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 48 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, can have rooms and board in a private family; references. No. 55 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 12 EAST 29TH-ST.—IN THIS FIRST-class French house families and single gentlemen can find comfortable rooms and first-class board; private table if desired.

NO. 217 WEST 38TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms in suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping, with or without board; references required.

NO. 246 WEST 34TH-ST.—FRONT AND hall room on second floor; also, rooms on third floor, with board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate.

FIFTH HOUSE FROM 4TH-AV., NO. 108 East 14th-st.—Handsomely and newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, from $6 to $20 per week.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome suite five rooms, second floor, large and two hall; to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; first-class board.

FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR AND bedroom; English-basement house; together or separate. No. 28 West 37th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. To let, with board, large, handsome second floor, high stoop. No. 150 West 34th-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SITting room and bedroom on the first floor, with or without private table. Apply at No. 62 West 17th-st.

TWO ROOMS, WITH HOT AND COLD water, to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 135 East 34th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOME large rooms may be had with board by desirable parties; the house is large and family small.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, select neighborhood, private family, with or without board. Apply at No. 29 West 9th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms, with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., for Fall and Winter, in a private family. Address Box No. 61 Post-office, Morristown.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 10 3d-av. Apply on the premises to CORNELL & BAYLES.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS and Mary Bourke who left North Shields, England, April, 1864. When last heard from was in the town of Darlington, Wisconsin, America. Any information respecting them will be kindly received by their first cousin, JOHN FEENY, No. 129 Madison-st., New-York. Direct in care of Thomas Mullaney, No. 129 Madison-st., New-York City.
American papers please copy.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin Loder, of said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned as an adjourned meeting, for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated Aug. 15, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 31 Park-row, New-York. au18-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK PLATT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frank Platt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of August, 1870. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au26-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. SCHOENER, GEORGE DWIGHT and HENRY A. CHAPIN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Henry A. Chapin, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th August, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au18-law3wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Third week of the distinguished actor,
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
FRIDAY, Sept. 2, [illegible]
[illegible]
ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, 1870,
when will be presented the tragedy of
JULIUS CAESAR,
in which
AN ARRAY OF HISTRIONIC EXCELLENCE rarely witnessed on the American stage will be offered to their patrons and the public.
LAWRENCE BARRETT ... CASSIUS
E. L. DAVENPORT ... MARCUS BRUTUS
WALTER MONTGOMERY ... MARC ANTONY
[illegible]
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Friday morning at the box office and at the [illegible] ticket-office, No. [illegible] Broadway, (without additional charge.)

WALLACK'S.
Fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth performances and LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the engagement of the favorite comedian, Mr. E. A. SOTHERN, in Taylor's popular drama,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Owing to the limited period of Mr. Sothern's engagement, which cannot be extended beyond the 10th of September, on account of previous engagements, in order to accommodate, as far as possible, the thousands who are deprived of witnessing this REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE, the management is pleased to announce that MR. SOTHERN will appear at TWO MATINEES, the first of which will take place on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 1 P. M.
Seats may be secured for either.
MR. SOTHERN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.
Proclaimed an undeniable success by both PRESS AND PUBLIC.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB ... Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (head of the School) ... Mr. GEO. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The spacious building on 3d-av. and 63d-st. is ready for the reception of goods. Applicants for space will deliver their articles there as soon as possible, that they may be properly arranged.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—THIS EVENING, Mollenhauer's grand vocal and instrumental concert, with Miss CANISSA and Mr. HABELMAN. Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 11:30, 2:30; Warren-st. at 9:45, 11:45, 2:45; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 24th-st. at 9:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip at 9:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
On and after Sept. 5, the steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SAWYER, will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. JESSE HOYT, 3:30 P. M. Connecting at Sandy Hook with trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, Oceanport, Eatontown Junction, Farmingdale, Bricksburg and Manchester. For Branchport and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Eatontown, 3:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 3:30 P. M. via Port Monmouth Pier, and 4:15 P. M. via Sandy Hook. Red Bank and Shrewsbury, 6:45 A. M. Philadelphia, 6:45, (accommodation,) 4:15 P. M., (express.) For freight to all points 3 P. M.
Returning trains leave Long Branch 7:50, 10:40 A. M., 5:55 P. M.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Company, Pier No. 28 North River. Fare to Long Branch, $1. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—LONG BRANCH ROUTE.
On and after Friday, Sept. 2, the steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., instead of 7:15 A. M., connecting with the way train to Philadelphia.
JAS. FISK, JR., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Worth-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately, daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads, North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of the business.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 13,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50. Also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Sunday, at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 31st	7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 31st	11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 1st	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 1st	11:30 A. M.
Friday, 2d	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d	12:00 M.
Saturday, 3d	10:00 A. M.	Saturday, 3d	2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 4th	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 4th	2:30 P. M.
Monday, 5th	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 5th	2:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45, and 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. B. TUTHILL, No. 185 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 27th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, from $15 up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO.
No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with large assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
KATHI LANNER'S
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
THE NEW SENSATION,
URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
URIELLA ... KATHI LANNER.
Tableau 1—The Apparition. Tableau 2—The Abduction. Tableau 3—The Slave Market. Tableau 4—The Conquest. Tableau 5—The Conversion. Tableau 6—Apotheosis. EVERY EVENING.
FRIDAY, Sept. 2—Benefit of KATHI LANNER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
With increased orchestra.

1.	Polonaise	[illegible]
2.	Overture, "Der Fliegende Hollander"	Wagner
3.	Waltz, "Hochzeits Klaenge"	Strauss
4.	Scherzo, } Fifth Symphony	Beethoven
5.	Finale, }	
6.	Overture, "Euryanthe"	Weber
7.	Slumber Song	Buergel
8.	Mephisto Waltz, Lenau's "Faust"	Liszt
9.	Overture, "William Tell"	Rossini
10.	Polka, "Pizzicato"	Strauss
11.	Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"	Keler Bela
12.	March, "Coronation"	Meyerbeer

Admission as usual.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 Broadway, reopen MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. 10 new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO C. T. PARSLOE.—An unusually attractive series of performances, under the auspices of Edwin Booth, Lester Wallack, Joseph Jefferson, Barney Williams, Edwin Adams, Theodore Moss, John Brougham, L. P. Barrett, Mark Smith and many others will take place at a special matinee, in Wallack's Theatre, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 7.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to volunteer will address A. W. FENNO, Booth's Theatre.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order; for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LADY, A SUPERIOR VOCALIST and teacher of voice and piano, offers lessons in exchange for board in a family of refinement. Address A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash; rent allowed on purchase, at MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Please call and examine.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 30 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:00 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 5:40 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; †2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and †6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 12 M.; †2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and †6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 Midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NO. 1,031.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK PLATT, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank Platt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
au26-law3wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.
THOMAS H. FAILE, } Executors.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, }
mh18-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 59 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of August, 1870.
JAMES N. POTTER, } Executors.
EDWARD R. JONES, }
au19-law6mF*

THE GERMANS IN PARIS.

A Plea for Civilized Warfare—France and Private Property at Sea—A Protest Against the Expulsion of Germans from the Capital.

BY M. MICHEL CHEVALIER.

Translated for the New-York Times from the Revue des deux Mondes, Aug. 15.

If war has horrors which are strictly proper to it, and from which it can never separate itself, those, namely, of the field of battle, civilization claims, on the other hand, its rights, by marking out and reducing the domain of warfare. The soldier is the enemy of the soldier with whom he is confronted, and each seeks to destroy the other, but the law of modern warfare is that the French soldier, for example, should not treat as an enemy the Prussian subject who is not a soldier, and who remains inoffensive, while, on the other hand, the Prussian soldier should spare the French citizen who is not actively employed in hostilities against him. Respect for what does not come under a military category amid the nation with whom we are at war, extends beyond persons—it applies to property and to possessions of all kinds. Pillage and unprovoked destruction are reputed acts of dishonor on those who commit them.

These philosophical considerations find at present their application on account of two circumstances. The first consists in the refusal of France to renounce her right of seizure by her ships of war of the merchant vessels of Germany, after Prussia has declared not only that she would not issue letters of marque, but that her navy would abstain from making captures. In this respect our adversary has set us an example which it is to be regretted that we have not followed, we who had so honorably taken the initiative, by means of the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, in liberalizing the maritime law of nations, and in inaugurating respect for private property at sea. The Minister of the Naval Department, to whom the measure has been attributed, thought that he would thereby injure the enemy by preventing Germany from enjoying the advantages of foreign trade. In the heat of his patriotism the Minister has made a mistake. He has only paralyzed the mercantile marine of North Germany to the profit of neutral Powers, who, as long as the war continues, will conduct the export and import marine commerce of Germany. The valiant Admiral thought, that Prussia having had up to this time a navy of very slender dimensions, and even it being shut up in her ports, the merchant fleet of France would preserve its usual privileges. The result has not been so. The merchants of the seaports of the world have made up their minds that they will not be perfectly convinced of the safety of their goods in French bottoms, till France shall have adopted the same rule as Prussia. Let him even make inquiries of the Chambers of Commerce of Havre, Bordeaux, Dunkirk and Marseilles, and he will find out whether the consequence of the refusal of France has not been that the shippers of our ports prefer, where possible, to send their cargoes under the foreign flag, and notably under that of England, to the great injury of French shipping, which has been, to a great extent, laid up useless.

Another fact of a still graver character, in so far as it tends, contrary to the wish of its authors to provoke violence, consists in the torrent of violent accusation which certain journals have for some days given vent to against the Germans settled in Paris. We know that many such have resided among us for twenty and thirty years, as well as for longer periods. They are accused of being spies; they are represented as enemies who only seek the occasion of injuring France, and of furnishing to the Prussian staff information useful to them but fatal to us. Excited imaginations attribute to them all sorts of offenses. Some are reported as taking plans of the fortifications of Paris for dispatch to Berlin, as if, during the twenty years since the fortifications of Paris were completed, all the staff officers in Europe had not found the means of ascertaining their arrangement, just as our own Ministry of War has a plan of nearly every fortress in Europe. Others are said to have spiked the guns which are placed on the walls, though it is true that the journal which revealed this attempt against our artillery had the good faith to declare next day that it had been duped by false information.

That the enemy has sought to maintain spies in France is more than possible, and is even extremely probable. Such is the uniform usage of war, and each combatant avails himself of it according to his knowledge and ability. Only, it is not at Paris that the Prussians have need of spies; it is at the seat of hostilities where each one applies himself to discover the position of the different bodies of the enemy. But at Paris, where is their necessity? Everything that is done there, and even what is not done, everything that is said and left unsaid, all the true and false intelligence which circulates, is reproduced in the newspapers. Each journal, in virtue of its profession, hunts after news in order to divulge them, *urbi et orbi*, "to the universe and a thousand places besides." We can scarcely see what spies in Paris could add to this unrestricted publicity.

Let the Police, if they judge it necessary, keep a surveillance over new arrivals in order to expel those who appear to be dangerous, let any among our long-established citizens who give occasion to suspicion receive their passports. This would be a legitimate mode of defense, and the undoubted right of Government. Under a state of siege, even Frenchmen who occasion apprehension can be sent out of Paris; but with regard to the 40,000 Germans who have been established in our capital, and have occupied situations in various ranks of society—as rich merchants and as small shop-keepers, as large manufacturers or as humble workmen, married for the most part and fathers of families, desirous of remaining among us because they have their home here, and here are centred both their affection and interests—with regard to this deserving and industrious section of our population, the only thing to do is to protect them against the menaces of persons exalted in station, as well as against the unreflecting denunciation of writers whom patriotism perverts and misleads. In short, our duty is to make an appeal in their favor to whoever takes the credit of professing sentiments of humanity; to these very writers, who, as honest men, can scarcely persevere in their course after a moment of reflection.

Let us not forget that there are in Germany many Frenchmen under similar circumstances, and that up till this time, in spite of news to the contrary which was hastily put in circulation, they do not appear to have been molested. If our maltreatment of Germans remained peculiar to ourselves, or rather if the German authorities should leave us to enjoy a monopoly of these inhuman proceedings, we should then play a part but little flattering to us, and the reputation of our nation would thereby suffer; or should they, yielding to a disposition which is too common, and make us feel the effects of the law of retaliation, it is ourselves we would have to thank.

The 40,000 Germans among us are useful members of the industrious community of the capital. If they conduct their own affairs, they also aid us in conducting ours. The German workmen of Paris are held in esteem because they are firmly united, but they do not prevent others from earning the same title of respect. As commercial employes the Germans are excellent, and as much sought after in Paris as elsewhere. As bankers they attract among us and administer with ability the capital which supports our national industry. If Paris should lose the German element of its population, it will require ten or twenty years to repair the loss.

Empire Club Regatta—Entries.

The following are the entries for the Empire Club Regatta which takes place on the Harlem River next Tuesday: First race, single sculls, in 17 feet working boats, for boys under eighteen, four miles, Gerard Luff, Dan Ford, Thomas Reilly, David H. Field, Martin Roberts, Joseph Brown. Second race, double sculls, in 19 feet working boats, four miles, William Finlay and J. W. Francis; 2. M. H. Byrne and Clinton Kissam; 3. Steve. H. Roberts and W. P. Roberts; 4. Andrew Latham and W. Windover. The ladies' race, single scull, in 17 foot able boats, two miles, Miss Amelia Sheehan, Miss Mary Kyle, Miss Mary Walton, Miss Olivia Roberts. Fourth race, single scull, in 17 feet working boats, open to all, four miles, John Biglin, Unknown, M. Glenny and F. Sheehan. Fifth race, single sculls, shell, four miles, John Biglin, N. B. Whiting, W. P. Roberts and John McCarthy. The six-oared race has not filled. The races will commence next Tuesday at 2 P. M., on the Harlem River.

THE NEWBURG MURDER.

Funeral of the Victim—A Talk with the Murderer—His Singular Conduct and Language—The Son of the Murdered Man.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBURG, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870.

This city has not relapsed into forgetfulness of the terrible crime which shocked its people on Tuesday. The more violent expressions of indignation have given place to a calmer yet deeper feeling of interest in the tragical affair. Today this is intensified by the funeral solemnities over the remains of the departed, which are to be interred with his father's, at Worcester, Mass. The hundreds who have viewed them saw a countenance little changed. The prisoner, since the commission of the deed, has manifested a strange disposition. Even the physicians, and an expert who have visited him, waver between two opinions. Yesterday he was removed from the dark dungeon into one of the light cells at the extreme end of the prison, where he is somewhat excluded from his fellows. His personal appearance is most unprepossessing. The writer has had interviews with him in his cell. He is about five feet in height, rather slim, but has large bones and a cat-like, sinewy form. He is rather inclined to stoop. His complexion is sallow. He has a long, narrow face, narrow forehead, large back-head, covered with coarse, bushy jet hair; chin whiskers and mustache. His dress was a gray coat and vest, dark pantaloons, white shirt, calf boots, and a silk hat, all of which, except the coat, were seedy looking. The expression of his face is bad. The eyes are a dull, leaden gray, but flash and glare when engaged in conversation. He seems of a combative temperament, and strives for argument. His voice is not loud, but husky. He seems quiet when aware of others' presence, but in conversing shows nervous restlessness. He has spelled his name in three different ways, and his account of his career is confused and contradictory. He states that he is a native of Salem, Mass., where his people now reside. At his request they have been written to. He says that he did not want to kill Mr. SEAVERNS any more than any one in particular, but there was a something in him that made him feel he must kill somebody; he was sorry it was Mr. SEAVERNS, as he did not mean to harm him. "Why did I not kill myself? I want to die! I want to die!" he exclaimed. His conversation is incoherent, and like that of one deranged. He says he cannot remember the events of Tuesday last, and could not tell where he was or what he said and did. When the facts of the murder were told him, he shuddered, glared like one dazed by some terrible vision, then dropped his head sullenly on his breast. "BUFFUM, do you rest well?" was asked. "No, not very well; there is no rest here." Seeing his hand held to his bowels, the visitor again asked: "BUFFUM, are you sick; are you in pain?" He raised his eyes and looked with a frightful, steady glare—into vacancy; then, placing his hand on his breast, said, in a husky voice and with a sorrowful, woebegone expression: "No; I am sick here; the pain is all in my heart." He then wiped the moisture from his eyes and dropped into sudden silence. At one time he stated his age to be thirty; at another, forty. To all appearance he forgets what he has said and done within a short time.

Several young men, who met BUFFUM and young SEAVERNS at saloons, remarked at the time the peculiar recklessness of the former, and the weak mind of the latter. BUFFUM drank immoderately, and seemed to keep saturated with liquor. The reason why he came out and surrendered himself to the officers as he did, was probably that he discovered the loss of the cap on his charged pistol barrel. This he has not acknowledged or denied. He has said that during the war he had meant to throw his life away, but he could'nt get killed. If his own stories are true, he has had many hair-breadth escapes in forlorn hope enterprises, and has rendered very great service to the Government. It is not at all unlikely that rum, a reckless nature, and former familiarity with scenes of blood, have rendered him what he is. GEORGE SEAVERNS seemed to be entirely under his control. He was never strong mentally, and, probably instigated by BUFFUM, took what he could out of his father's house and pawned it for drink. He is twenty-eight years old, short, stout, thick-necked, with a large, heavy head, and protruding eyes. His whole appearance is that of one with a strong, willful animal nature. Immediately after the tragedy he was found sitting on the curb of the street in front of the house, stupid and unconcerned. Some suppose that the two companions may have previously talked over the murder. But young SEAVERNS has not mind enough to plan anything. When informed of his father's dreadful death, he did not seem able to realize it, and at first laughed; but in a moment exclaimed "Poor father!" and shed tears. The grief of the widowed mother is heartrending.

Sales-Women's Early-Closing Association—Progress of the Work in Hand.

The Sales-women's Early-closing Association held its regular weekly meeting at Plimpton Hall, last evening, the President, CHARLES WITTENBRECHER, in the chair. The Committee on Canvassing for Members reported that the sales-women in the City were very generally in favor of early closing, but evinced an unwillingness to attend the regular meetings of the Association.

Miss "NETTA" gave it as her experience in the business streets of the City, that there was a general willingness to join the Association, but that the sales-women were afraid to attend its meetings, because if they asked leave to be absent on Thursday evenings their employers would know where they had gone, and probably discharge them.

A lady who had canvassed in Bleecker-street announced that there was a disposition on the part of employers to close, and also a disposition on the part of saleswomen to join the Association, but that the latter would prefer to join it secretly, and await a more complete and influential organization before coming out and making demands on the merchants.

A vocalist, of East Ninth-street, offered, by letter, to aid in a concert for the benefit of the Association.

The President expressed himself highly pleased with the favorable character of the reports of visiting members, and felt assured that the progress of organization, though necessarily slow, was nevertheless steady and secure.

Dr. FREDERICK R. MARVIN gave his views in favor of the movement, and expressed the hope that it would prosper.

A number of new members were enrolled.

The President gave notice to any young men present who were not engaged in fancy or dry-goods stores, and interested in the movement, that their presence was not required. About a dozen took the hint and left the hall. It was also stated that a number, of a character such as those who had just vacated the hall, had been accustomed to linger around the outside door when the ladies were going home, and if they did not take the hint it might be necessary to ask the attention of the authorities to the matter. The ladies were earnest in their work, the President said, and desired none there who came from idle curiosity, if not from a more reprehensible motive. An invitation was received from the Working Men's Association to attend a picnic, and it was suggested that Miss "NETTA" should attend and address the working men's wives on the occasion. A lady present, (not a member,) announced it as her opinion that all ladies purchasing should be urged not to deal in a store after 7 o'clock, and pledged herself, for one, not to do so. A resolution was passed directing that the officers of the Association attend the Working man's Association. After a few remarks by Miss "NETTA," warning saleswomen that if they will not join, they shall not reap the benefits of the Association after it has become a success, the meeting adjourned.

American Institute—Stormy Session.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening, at the Cooper Union, Gen. W. HALL in the chair. The names of thirty-nine new members were submitted to the meeting by the Committee on Membership, and they were admitted. The Committee on Manufactures and Machinery read a report, adopted at their last meeting, proposing the appointment of a competent reporter to attend the meetings of the Polytechnic Association. The question provoked an angry discussion between Dr. RICH and Mr. BOARDMAN, in which the former applied the epithet "blackguard" to his opponent. Some confusion ensued, but it was speedily suppressed by the Chair, and the proposition was put to the meeting and carried. The Institute adjourned after the disposal of some routine business.

Americus Club—Visit to Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands.

The land known as Indian Point, a pleasure ground of the Americus Club, upon which their club-house is erected, forms part of the estate of Mrs. MEAD, widow of the late AUGUSTUS MEAD, of which Mr. ELKANAH MEAD is the executor. The Club have occupied the Point for a number of years by virtue of a lease, which has not yet expired; but in anticipation of erecting a new and much more commodious club-house, to accommodate 200 members instead of 100, the old limited complement of the club, an extension of the lease has been secured. The officers of the Club, being thus made more than usually good-humored, invited the entire MEAD family, which is pretty numerous in the town of Greenwich, with their friends, to enjoy an excursion to the several institutions on Ward's, Randall's and Blackwell's Islands.

In response to a polite note from Hon. WM. M. TWEED, about 150 guests assembled on board of the steamer *Minnahannock*, at Indian Point, yesterday, accompanied by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, and proceeded to Ward's Island, where the company was conducted through the institutions located there by Commissioners BELL and BRENNAN. Randall's Island was next visited, and lastly, Blackwell's Island, where the guests were sumptuously entertained by the Warden of the Penitentiary. They were also liberally provided with the good things of this life on board of the steamer, both on their way to and from the Island. The company reached Indian Point, on their return, about 8 o'clock in the evening, greatly pleased with their trip, and Messrs. PHILANDER BUTTON, FRANK SHEPARD and JAMES H. KNAPP were appointed a Committee to prepare a series of resolutions expressive of their feelings in regard to the pleasure they had enjoyed on the occasion.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Between Three-Year Olds for Five Thousand Dollars—The Hambletonian Colt the Winner in One Heat.

Yesterday the trotting match between Mr. GEORGE ALLEY'S Hambletonian three-year-old b. c. *Startle*, dam *Lizzie Walker*, by *American Star*, and Mr. NORCROSS', of Maine, blk. c. *Lothair*, by *Gilbreth Knox*, dam *Unknown*, also a three-year-old, took place on the Fleetwood Park. The match was mile heats and repeat, in harness, for $5,000, and about 800 persons assembled to witness the race. CARLL BURR, who weighs nearly 180 pounds, trained and drove the Hambletonian colt, and the fact of his carrying so much overweight testified to the confidence that was felt in *Startle* winning the race. The name was given to the Hambletonian colt on account of the quickness and gracefulness of his movements when a yearling; and, in his maturer form, he has shown that he retains the speed and activity which he then betokened. There was no betting, not a single pool being sold, for the odds, $100 to $25, offered on *Startle*, paralyzed all speculation. DAN MACE drove *Lothair*, but although it was said he had been highly tried, it was no secret that the Hambletonian colt, in the hands of the skillful veteran CARLL BURR, had shown wonderful time for a three-year old, reported to be as good as 2:27. There is also a prestige about CARLL BURR'S training of a three-year old, for it is a well-known fact that he has brought out some of the fastest of that age that ever trotted on the turf, and the vast improvement he made in Mr. BONNER'S grandson of *Hambletonian*, *Bruno*, is convincing evidence of his skillful handling. The race admits of little description. *Startle* took the lead and led to the quarter in 38 seconds, with *Lothair* breaking repeatedly, and failing far behind. At the half-mile pole, *Startle* was so far ahead that the race was evidently his, the half mile being trotted in 1:17. *Startle* came home at his leisure in 2:36; *Lothair* being distanced. Thus ended the great $5,000 match between three-year olds. It was rumored, after the race, that Mr. ROBERT BONNER had purchased the winner for the alleged price of $20,000. How true this rumor is, we cannot say.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Match $5,000, mile and repeat, in harness.

Carll Burr's b. c. Startle by Hambletonian........1
D. Mace's blk. c. Lothair, by Gilbreth Knox........dis.
Time—2:36.

BASE BALL.

Mutual vs. Eckford.

These clubs played a match, yesterday, on the Union Grounds, with the appended result:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	TB.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	TB.
Hatfield, s. s.	5	4	6	Allison, 1st b.	1	2	2
Eggler, c. f.	5	4	5	Malone, r. f.	0	1	1
Patterson, l. f.	4	2	2	Beach, s. s.	1	0	0
Nelson, 3d b.	4	2	2	W. Allison, 2d b.	2	3	5
E. Mills, 1st b.	3	5	6	McDermott, p.	1	3	3
Martin, r. f.	1	1	2	Brownell, c. f.	1	1	1
C. Mills, c.	2	3	5	Jos. Snyder, c.	0	0	0
Wolters, p.	2	2	4	Clueten, 3d b.	0	3	4
Swandell, 2d b.	2	2	4	Coughlan, l. f.	2	1	1
Total	27	25	36	Total	8	14	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	3	1	2	4	3	0	0	8	6—27
Eckford	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	0—8

Umpire—Mr. HIGHAM, of the Union Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Flyaways vs. Victors.

Yesterday the Flyaways added one more to their already long list of victories, by defeating the Victors, at Hunter's Point, by a score of 48 to 13. FLEET and STAFFORD, of the Flyaways, and KEATING, of the Victors, distinguished themselves.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Flyaways	4	5	4	1	10	3	10	6	5—48
Victors	4	0	0	5	1	2	0	1	0—13

The above score shows great improvement in the Flyaways' play, and guarantees a close and interesting game with the Putnams, of Troy, on Thursday, the 8th inst., on the Union Grounds.

An Actors' Game of Base-Ball.

A game of base-ball will be played on the Union Grounds, Tremont, today, at 1 P. M. The nines will be composed of actors from Wallack's, Booth's, Fifth-Avenue and Olympic Theatres.

A New Church—Donation of Fifty Thousand Dollars by Commodore Vanderbilt.

Commodore VANDERBILT has donated $50,000 to buy a church. He has bought a church for that sum, and secured the use of it to the pastor of the Church of the Strangers during his natural life. The property is very valuable for business purposes, and will be more so in a few years. The deeds are in the name of VANDERBILT. The Church of the Strangers was established during the war as a refuge for Southern families living in New-York. Dr. DEEMS, the pastor, is a member of the Methodist Conference South. The Church is independent and catholic. It adopts the Apostles' Creed as its basis, and admits all to church membership who subscribe to that, without reference to their denominational peculiarities. The Mercer-street church is to be fitted up with both a font and baptistry, to accommodate those who wish to be sprinkled or immersed. When Mrs. VANDERBILT resided in Mobile, and was in humble circumstances, she became acquainted with Dr. DEEMS, and received kindness at his hands. In her new position she does not forget the friend of her humbler days. She joined Dr. DEEMS' congregation, and her husband gave $1,500 toward the rent of the University Chapel. When the Mercer-street church was put into the market the Commodore furnished the money to secure it. He has given the use of the church to Dr. DEEMS during his life. He would not have anything to do with trustees; but it is exclusively in the hands of the minister, so if there is any trouble in the congregation they can't turn the pastor adrift. The church is undergoing alterations, and will be ready for use about the 1st of October. A grand opening will then take place. The services will occupy about a week. Ministers of various denominations will be invited. A public meeting will be held, at which the Governor will preside. At another, the Mayor will preside. Other meetings will be appointed, in which WILLIAM E. DODGE and other prominent citizens will participate.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

A few days since an accident occurred at Shelter Island which came near being attended with fatal results. Mr. E. MATTHEWS, of Greenpoint, while on a sailing excursion accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, and Mr. BENJAMIN HOPKINS and wife, of Hartford, Conn., undertook to land at WELLS' fish factory, Shelter Island. Owing to the calm and rapid current he was unable to reach the dock and consequently anchored a short distance off intending to land the party in a small sharpy he had in tow. While Mr. MATTHEWS was busy forward, Mrs. MATTHEWS and the children got into the sharpy, which in some unaccountable manner became detached from the boat, and the current swung her bow around and upset her. Mr. MATTHEWS hearing their cries seized an oar and leaped to their assistance. He took his wife under one arm and the daughter under the other, caught the sharpy by the bow and turned it right side up. He succeeded in getting the lad and girl into the boat. About this time his wife caught him by the hair, pulling him under the water, nearly drowning him. Mr. HOPKINS now seized another oar and jumped to their assistance; but Mrs. MATTHEWS, mistaking him for the boat, caught hold of him and pulled him under the water. The two men now prevailed on Mrs. MATTHEWS to cling to the boat, and succeeded in keeping her above water until a boat came to their assistance from the shore. They were in the water a quarter of an hour. But for the presence of mind displayed by Mr. MATTHEWS, no doubt the entire party would have drowned.

Personal.

Mrs. DEWEY, of this City, will lecture on an interesting subject during the coming Winter. LAURA CARTER HOLLOWAY is preparing a new lecture on "The Perils of the Hour."

A. Flores, Minister from Ecuador to the United States, and Bishop Ordanez, of Ecuador, are at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. Frank P. Blair, of St. Louis; George Peabody Russell, of Salem; Gen. Porter, of Washington; Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse, and Hon. Willard S. Pope, of Michigan, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Neal Davis, of Albion; Gen. J. T. Thomas, of Philadelphia; Hon. J. H. Devereaux, of Cleveland; Hon. M. Hahn, of New-Orleans; Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburg; Dr. G. B. Linderman, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Gen. Hunter, of Washington, and Hon. Frederick Townsend, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore [illegible], of the United States Navy, and Hon. Geo. H. [illegible], of Arkansas, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Judge J. H. Hoge, of Virginia, is at the St. James Hotel. Commander Chamberlin, of the United States Navy; Hon. O. H. Jewett, of Michigan; C. W. Brown, of Illinois, and J. S. McDonald, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Police Commissioners yesterday, promoted General Roundsman FRANK W. ROBB, to be Acting Sergeant of the Eleventh Precinct, and dismissed JAMES W. WALKER, patrolman, of the Thirtieth Precinct from the Department. It was also announced by Commissioner SMITH, that the Harbor Police steamer *Seneca*, which has been for some time in course of preparation for Police purposes, is nearly completed, and will be ready for use in a few days, when she will take the place of the unseaworthy *Metropolitan*. The new vessel is stanch and swift, and in every way admirably fitted for the duty for which it is designed. It is also proposed to provide two steam launches, at a cost not exceeding $2,000, to supersede the present inefficient method of patrolling the rivers with row-boats.

The new iron building on the south-west corner of Broadway and Twenty-street, that has attracted so much attention for some time past, will be opened and occupied on or about the 1st day of October next by Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR as their leading retail establishment. An unusually costly and attractive stock of imported dry goods has been purchased in Europe for the grand opening. The Broadway and Grand-street store will be occupied for wholesale purposes; the Grand and Chrystie street establishment undergoing no change.

The alterations to the old Post-office are now complete, and the disturbing sounds of hammer and saw are heard no longer, while the perfume of paint no longer pervades the galleries of old Dutch Church. The quarters assigned to the clerks are now ample and they seem to enjoy them as well as is possible.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, Secretary FISH and Gen. PITCHER, arrived here, yesterday morning, on the *Mary Powell*, from West Point. The party left for Long Branch on the *Plymouth Rock*.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 67; 8 A. M., 69; 10 A. M., 75½; noon, 84½; 2 P. M., 87; 4 P. M., 81½; 6 P. M., 75; 8 P. M., 73; 10 P. M., 72; 12 P. M., 71.

The Seventh Precinct Police sent out an alarm last evening, bidding the Department look out for MARY ANN GREGORY, a vagrant, aged twenty-six, a tall, stout woman, with dark complexion, and dressed in green, trimmed with black velvet, as she had stolen a little girl, aged four years, from the premises No. 89 Monroe-street. The kidnapper had no hat or shawl when last seen, and had only a pair of carpet-shoes.

WM. LARLEZ, a laborer, residing in Tenth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, fell off a three-story building in West Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

WALTER TAYLOR, aged eight years, of No. 28 Laight-street, was run over yesterday in Hudson-street near Desbrosses, by a Hudson River Railroad freight car. One of his legs was cut off, and he sustained other severe injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

BROOKLYN.

Thomas GLENNON, a boy, residing in Prince's-court, near Tillary-street, was stabbed in the back by a colored boy named PETER JONES, yesterday morning. They had been quarreling about some trivial matter. The assailant is still at large. The victim was carried home.

The two burglars, THOMAS MURRAY and JOHN HARVEY, who were captured in Cumberland-street on Wednesday afternoon, were brought up for examination before Justice RILEY yesterday morning, but not being prepared for trial, the case was postponed until to-day.

The body of a man, supposed to be another of the victims of the *Norwalk* disaster, was picked up yesterday morning at Pier No. 45. On the body a letter was found addressed to No. 44 Wolcott-street. The name had been obliterated by the water.

The receiver of the Central Bank has completed his financial statement, and will lay it before the stockholders and depositors today at a meeting to be held in the auction rooms of COLE & MURPHY.

JAMES MCLEES, of No. 8 Prospect-street, was fined $30, yesterday afternoon, by Justice WALSH, for beating his (LEES') neighbor, Mrs. BLUE.

There are at present in the almshouse at Flatbush 795 persons, and in the hospital 791; an increase of 18 during the past week.

LONG ISLAND.

A schooner yacht named the *Luther Eldridge* was successfully launched from the yard of BERRIAN & SMITH, Greenport, on Wednesday. She is 25 tons burthen, with the following measurement: Length, 45 feet; breadth, 16 feet; depth of hold, 4 feet. She is owned and is to be commanded by Capt. DANIEL NICKERSON, of Chatham, Mass., and will be engaged in the transportation of codfish to market.

The recent census of the town of Southold, Suffolk County, shows a population of 6,722. Greenport, the only incorporated village in the town, has a population of 1,882.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WILLIAM NELSON, the proprietor of a liquor saloon in Mott Haven, near Harlem Bridge, was arrested on Wednesday night, and, yesterday, held to bail by Justice FULLEN in the sum of $1,000 to answer for committing a brutal assault upon PATRICK MCDONALD. The latter entered the saloon to take something to drink, when NELSON, on the supposition that MCDONALD had, on a former occasion, cheated him, committed the offense.

The residence of Mr. JOHN F. PURDY, a wealthy citizen on Fordham Heights, was entered yesterday by some man, who ransacked three rooms on the second story, which he reached by climbing up the piazza. He was detected in his operations by a daughter of Mr. PURDY, but she was so frightened that he carried off a dressing-case in her presence, remarking as he did so that he wanted it. It is supposed that he carried off jewelry valued at several hundred dollars. Mr. PURDY was absent from home.

WILLIAM WAGNER, the late clerk of P. W. BEDFORD, druggist of Mount Vernon, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of forgery, was taken before Police Justice FERGUSON yesterday for examination, when it appeared that other complaints had been preferred against him. In one case he had picked up a business card of one firm in the store of another, and on the back of it wrote an order requesting the former to let the bearer have the goods he desired and that the writer would be responsible therefor. Quite a number of forged orders paid out by WAGNER have already been discovered.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company have sent about fifteen car-loads of brick to New-Rochelle, preparatory to the erection of a substantial and handsome depot on the ground purchased for the site some time ago. The residents of the village are anxiously awaiting the commencement of the improvement.

The grapery of Mr. JULIUS POLLOCK, on the Boston Road, Morrisania, was robbed, on Wednesday night, by three men, who, on being detected in the act by Mr. PHILIP BENDER, who resides next door, shot at him, fortunately, without inflicting any injury upon him. The rogues then decamped.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. ALLY RICHARDSON, who lives in Globe-street, Orange, has been before Mayor FERRY, on the charge of cruelly ill-treating her girl, a child of fourteen years. The Mayor's attention was called to the matter by a letter from a city official, stating that the child had taken refuge at his house, having been repeatedly beaten, and now turned out of doors by her cruel mother. On being arrested, Mrs. RICHARDSON displayed the utmost indifference to the matter, and only the plain information that a repetition of such conduct would warrant her a home in the jail, seemed to affect her feelings.

Yesterday Jersey City had a new steamer added to her fire apparatus. Arresoot Engine Company No. 2, a short time since, sold its hand-engine to the Franklin Company, of Scranton, and ordered a handsome steamer of the Amoskeag Company, which was yesterday received by the Jersey City Fire Department. The engine is of class second, and was built at a cost of $4,500. The Arresoot Company went to New-York at 2 o'clock, and at 5, on returning with their steamer, were received by the Hanwood, Hercules and Washington Engine Companies, and the Pacific Hose, and, preceded by Monaghan's Band, they paraded through the principal streets during the evening, ending with a collation at the house of the Company.

The residents of the Ninth Ward in Newark have for a long time been trying to put a stop to Sunday liquor-selling in that Ward, but the authorities refused to prosecute, on the ground that the Sunday law in Newark was a dead letter. But now the decision is reversed, and all violators arrested will suffer the penalty of the law, and the Sunday Closing Association give notice that they are on the lookout.

The Taylor Zouave Lancers, of Jersey City, Capt. DENNISTON commanding, left for a two days' trip to Easton, Penn., yesterday. They were accompanied by TUHL'S Band, and as they paraded the streets they made a very creditable appearance. They will return to-morrow, and the Lincoln Guards, Capt. LANGDON, will receive them.

A German, named GEORGE GRIDER, obtained lodgings at the First Precinct Police Station, in Jersey City, Wednesday night, and before morning he became raving insane, smashing the doors and showing other signs of violence. After much trouble he was handcuffed, and will be sent to the asylum.

A gentleman from Chatham, Morris County, named HENRY PIERSON, was crossing Union Hill, between Morristown and Chatham yesterday morning, with a horse and a load of peaches, when the Morristown train struck his wagon demolishing it and throwing him twenty feet without injury. His horse was also thrown some distance but recovered without serious bruises, and the train stopped to find no one hurt.

A new Masonic Lodge with twenty-one charter members, was organized in Newark last Wednesday evening. It is to be called Fairmount Lodge and is located on the corner of South Orange-avenue and Broome-street. The room is 28x40 feet, 15 feet high, and is beautifully finished and furnished. A lodge on the Hill has long been desired, and this one bids fair to be very prosperous.

The Fire and Water Committee in Newark are in trouble and will try to get out of it at the City Council Meeting, to-night. They have discharged men connected with the Fire Department on their own responsibility, without the consent of the Council, and now find they have overstepped their duty, and the discharged men can sue for and collect of Chief GROBL and Alderman LYNCH, wages due since their illegal dismissal.

On Friday, the witnesses in the Excelsior Park affair were examined before the Grand Jury at Paterson. The proprietor of the saloon was present, and HERMAN, the bar-tender, who was thought to have been killed, although in a very weak condition, was able to appear. SENEREST, who had his leg broken, was unable to be present. It is believed that all the men now held were indicted.

On Friday night, SAMUEL CLARK, while driving a dirt truck was thrown from the cart at the corner of South Third-street and Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, and received serious injuries about the body. His horse had become frightened at the cars on the Erie Railroad and run away. He was taken to his home in the Ninth Ward.

The census gives Clinton township, Newark, a population of 2,240, there being in the number 474 voters, 54 people over seventy years of age, and 49 in the whole number who cannot read and write.

WILLIAM BODWELL'S three-story hat factory, at Morristown, took fire at about 8 o'clock Wednesday night, and before the flames could be stayed about $5,000 damage was done, and seventy-five workmen were thrown out of employment. Three men were injured at the fire, one, Mr. JOHN A. REEVE, quite seriously.

Early yesterday morning a young man named SCHAFFER was thrown from his wagon on Hudson-street, Jersey City, by coming in collision with a moving train. He was badly bruised, and was cared for by Dr. VARICK.

The office of the Hoboken Canal Company, on Newark-street, Hoboken, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. They carried off $40, but could not open the safe. They left some burglars' tools behind them.

A sneak-thief, at Elizabeth, yesterday, named WM. CUSICK, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison for stealing an old hat from a hallway. A pretty good dose of "Jersey justice."

A fire destroyed the lime sheds of Messrs. CALLAHAN & COUGHLIN, on Third-street, Hoboken, yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at about $2,000.

The new German hospital in Newark is nearly completed, and the ladies will supply it with beds and nurses.

HUGH MORRISON was before the Police Court in Jersey City, yesterday, for threatening to kill his wife, and was put under bonds to keep the peace for one year.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Midshipmen Pennington, Lyman, Gertsh, Collins, Milton and Dimock have been ordered to the *Severn*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 1.—The officers of the Bank of England announce a further reduction in the minimum rate of discount of ½ ₩ cent. The rate is now 3½ ₩ cent. The market for American Securities opened steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened steady, at 1½ P. M. were easier, and closed quiet. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92	91⅞
Consols for account	92⅛	92	91⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88⅞	88⅝	88⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88⅛	88	88⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88⅝	..	88
U. S. 10-40s	83	..	83
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111	..	111½
Erie Railroad shares	17¾	..	17¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	23	..	23½

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £642,000 during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm and closed buoyant; Middling Uplands opened at 8⅞d., and closed at 9d. Middling Orleans opened at 9¼d., and closed at 9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation. BACON, 59s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Common ROSIN, 5s. ₩ cwt. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—SUGAR firm. LINSEED-OIL dull at £31 5s. ₩ ton.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—RENTES closed at 60f.

HAVRE, Sept. 1.—COTTON—Orleans quoted at 98f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales at 98c. for old; $1 04¼ for new No. 2, seller September; during the afternoon dull and unsettled at $1 04½@$1 04¾ for new No. 2, seller September. CORN steady and lower at 63¼c.@64c. for No. 2; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS declining; No. 2, 35¼c.@35½c. RYE quiet at 68c. for No. 1; 62c. for No. 2. BARLEY firmer and higher at $1 13½@$1 14 for No. 2. HIGH-WINES, 88c. iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $27 50@$27 75. LARD, 15¼c.@15½c. HOGS lower, at $9 00@10 50 for common to choice. Beef CATTLE tolerably active at $3@$7 20 for fair Texans to fair shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 92,600 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 36,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 61,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 1,600 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominally lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club quoted at $1 25@$1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 31. CORN nominally 84½c. OATS held at 53c. for Western. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL—$2 for bolted, $1 90 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 7c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 80 ₩ ton. Lake IMPORTS—21,500 bushels Wheat and 81,300 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—15,500 bushels Wheat and 2,234,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—TOBACCO dull on all but Good Bright Leaf, which is wanted. COTTON quiet and nominal. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING and ROPE steady and unchanged. FLOUR heavy; Fall Superfine, $4 25; Extra, $4 37@$5; Double Extra, $4 75@$5 15; Treble Extra, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT declining; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 14; Strictly Prime, $1 16; No. 1, $1 18@$1 20. CORN heavy; Mixed, 65c.; Yellow, 67c.; Prime White, 72c. OATS dull at 39c.@42c., sacked. BARLEY dull at $1@$1 05. RYE dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES dull at 91c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $28@$28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Rib, 16c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18¼c. LARD nominal. CATTLE very active; sales at $5 50@$7 37½ for Good to Choice. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$10 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 3,200 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels; Barley, 1,400 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 40,000 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—76,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats. Railroad SHIPMENTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Oats. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT heavy and entirely nominal; sales 6,600 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 28, and 7,300 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 07½, both by sample. CORN dull and nominally 74c. for No. 2 Western. OATS dull and nominal at 44½c. for No. 2 Western. RYE neglected. Timothy SEED lower; small sales, $5 50. PORK dull at $29. LARD dull at 16¼c. HIGH-WINES heavy and neglected. BARLEY—Asking $1 20 for New Chicago.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR steady and in improved demand; Howard-street Superfine, $5 75@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 25; City Mills Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 75; do. Family, $7 50@$9 50; Western Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$7 50. WHEAT very dull and lower; no Choice Amber offering; Amber Michigan $1 45@$1 50; fair to good Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 40; Common, $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 40@$1 55; Western Red Winter, $1 20@$1 25. CORN—White Southern, 96c.@$1 05; Yellow do., 95c.@95c.; White Western, 92c.@93c.; Mixed do., 90c.@91c. OATS, 42c.@50c. RYE 75c.@85c. Mess PORK quiet at $29 50@$30. WHISKY quiet at 92c.@93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 17½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 22 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,292 bales to New-York; 145 bales to Philadelphia; stock, 20,718 bales. The annual Cotton statement is as follows: Stock, last year, 490 bales; net receipts, 1,120,974 bales; gross, 1,196,032 bales; made Cotton, 8,963 bales; exports to Great Britain, 547,649 bales; to the Continent, 481,299 bales; coastwise, 177,422 bales. BRIGHT'S annual Cotton statement is as follows: Stock last year, 770 bales; net receipts, 1,141,703 bales; gross receipts, 1,207,263 bales; exports to Great Britain, 549,608 bales; to the Continent, 433,627 bales; coastwise, 179,420 bales.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—FLOUR steady, with a fair demand; Family, $5 50@$5 65. WHEAT firm and held higher; no advance conceded; Red, $1 12@$1 15. CORN unchanged. OATS dull at 38c.@42c. RYE dull at 80c.@82c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and drooping. WHISKY dull at 88c.@89c., the latter irregular. Mess PORK dull at $28@$28 50. LARD dull at 15c.@15½c. Bulk MEATS dull at 13¼c. for Shoulders, 15½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17½c. for Clear Sides. BACON in moderate demand at 14c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17½c. for Clear Sides 1c. higher asked. HAMS—20c.@24c. for Sugar-cured. EXCHANGE firm at 1-10 premium, selling.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—BAGGING firm. HEMP, 25c. FLAX, 30c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 18c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull at 85c. OATS dull. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $29. HAMS, sugar-cured, 21c.@23c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD, 17c.@18c. WHISKY dull at 88c.@89c. TOBACCO—Sales 119 hhds. at $4 50@$6 50 for Frosted; $5 75@$6 75 for common to good Leaf; $7@$7 50 for low to good Leaf.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—No sales of WHEAT to report. RYE in good supply, with some sales on private terms. CORN dull, with good supply offering; sales, 800 bushels Western Mixed at 86c., in store. BARLEY quiet, with considerable offering; sales, 1,600 bushels country-made Malt from Canada West Barley on private terms. OATS in good supply, with moderate demand; sales, 400 bushels Old State, in bags, at 60c.; one car-lot new State, in bags, at 54c., and 280 bushels No. 2 do. at 55c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 1.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red held $1 24. CORN declining; No. 1, 70c.; No. 2, 68c. OATS declining; No. 1, 42½c. No. 2 held 38c. FREIGHTS active at 1c. to Buffalo; 4c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 490 bales; stock, 3,304 bales. The annual Cotton statement is as follows: Net receipts, 475,058 bales Uplands, 16,532 bales Sea Islands; exports, 472,797 bales Uplands, 16,128 bales Sea Islands; stock, by actual count, 2,117 bales Uplands, and 287 bales Sea Islands.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.—FLOUR and OATS unchanged. WHEAT heavy; sales at $1 06 for No. 1; 98½c. for No. 2. CORN and RYE nominal. BARLEY quiet at $1 01 for No. 2. FREIGHTS firmer; 9c. to Buffalo, 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 62½@$6 75. OATS firmer; St. Louis, 53c.@54c. PORK dull; Mess Pork held at $30. HAMS, 24½c.@25½c. LARD firm; tierce, 17¼c.@18c.; kegs, 18c.@20c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120; Gold, 116¼; Sight Drafts, ⅛ premium.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—COTTON steady; Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 323 bales; stock, 1,369 bales. The annual Cotton statement is as follows: Net receipts, 248,542 bales; gross, 250,436 bales; exports to Great Britain, 57,287 bales; to the Continent, 9,622 bales; coastwise, 152,362 bales.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 1.—COTTON dull at 19c.; receipts, 134 bales; exports, 97 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN dull at 77c.@82c. OATS scarce; sales at 50c. PORK, $30. LARD, 17½c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18¼c.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—FLOUR dull at $7 for choice. WHEAT heavy; Extra, $1 42; No. 1, $1 27; Regular, $1 12; Amber, $1 22. CORN dull at 80c. OATS—No. 1 State, 55c. BARLEY active; sales, $2 ₩ cental.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 38c. Strained RESIN firm at $1 50; sales, 3,500. Crude TURPENTINE steady. COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 17c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—WHEAT declining; nothing done. CORN declining; No. 2, 71c.; No. 1 held at 73c. OATS steady at 48c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, $4 25; Refined, 22c.@22½c.

MOBILE, Sept. 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; sales, 25 bales; net receipts, 158 bales; coastwise, 10 bales; total, 168 bales; exports, coastwise, 4 bales to New-Orleans; stock, 3,307 bales.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—COTTON very firm and holders asking higher rates; Middling, 19½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, coastwise, 14 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 1,455 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 1.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@15c.; sales, 20 bales; net receipts, 59 bales; stock, 4,854 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—The receipts of COTTON for the year are 37,220 bales; exports, 37,075 bales; stock, 125 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—The COTTON market is quiet but firmer at 17¼c.; sales, 166 bales; receipts, 130 bales; stock on hand, 1,444 bales.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 1.—Stock of COTTON last year, 136 bales; now, 1,623 bales; receipts for the season, 71,010 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 20c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 15 bales; coastwise, 39 bales; total, 54 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 1.—COTTON nominal; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 50 bales; stock, 535 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Hazy	65
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	66
Portland	W.	Clear	65
New-York	S. W.	Clear	74
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	74
Wilmington	S. W.	Cloudy	75
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	76
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	77
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	74
Charleston	N.	Clear	83
Savannah	N.	Clear	81
Augusta	—	Hazy	78
Oswego	S.	Clear	68
Buffalo	S.	Clear	76
Pittsburg	N. W.	Clear	80
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	70
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	74
Mobile	E.	Raining	77
New-Orleans	S. E.	Raining	77
Key West	—	Clear	86
Havana	—	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	Sept. 3	New-York	Havre.
City of Paris	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Sept. 3	New-York	Glasgow.
Holland	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Sept. 1	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11:25 P. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 1.—*In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Elzaphan, W. R. Spear, C. H. Kieltses, W. Rye, A. S. Loulman, Z. Taber, Rev. and Mrs. T. Hach and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dodge, H. White, A. Ligust, I. McGregor, J. P. Seller and child, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Gaskings and 2 children, F. C. Whilley, Miss M. Hastings, Mr. C. A. Parker, Miss M. Debau, Dr. J. F. Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ware, Dr. G. H. Fox and 2 children, Mrs. W. Ware and 2 Misses Ware, Mrs. Warren.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Mrs. Rose M. Salias and servant, Mrs. Carlotta Aguilura Cabral and servant, Miss Antonia Fisher, M. Mojamta, Jules B. Y. Teron, Franc By. Castano, Wm. H. French, Frano Campos, Ramon G. Garcia, Pedro Rivers y Peon, Jose Yglisias, Ambrosia Dias y Machado.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:27 | Sun sets....6:31 | Moon sets...11:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:20 | Gov. Island..1:09 | Hell Gate....2:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Ashland, Beckett, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Ocean Mail, (Br.,) Warren, London, E. E. Morgan & Sons.

Barks Georgiana, (Br.,) Masters, Rotterdam, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Florence Baker, (Br.,) Churchill, Trieste, Boyd & Hincken; Union, (Br.,) Green, Corunna, Benenson & Co.; Allendale, (Br.,) Gray, Antwerp, Arkell & Tufts.

Brigs T. W. Cheesley, (Br.,) Phinney, St. Croix via St. Kitts, Heney & Parker; Warrior, (Br.,) Rarpon, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Wm. R. Sawyer, Hopkins, Boston, Warren Ray & Co.; T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Le Branc, Cow Bay, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Whittier, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Katie, Townsend, St. Croix via Norfolk, P. Hanford & Co.

Schr. Portland, (Br.,) Nelson, Windsor, N. S., J. A. Hersey.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Varuna, Spencer, Galveston Aug. 25, via Key West 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 31, lat. 37 30, lon. 74 25, passed steam-ship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Wilmington, N. C. 70 hours, with naval stores to J. Lorillard. Aug. 29, 10 miles N. of Hatteras, passed schr. W. H. Jones, hence for Fernandina.

Steam-ship United States, Blanchard, New-Orleans Aug. 24, and South West Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince Aug. 22, with logwood, &c., and passengers to R. Murray, Jr.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Winnifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scott, Newcastle, Eng., 53 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light westerly winds to the Banks, and had a pilot on board 9 ds.

Ship Kosmos, (of London,) Griffin, Cardiff July 8, with railroad iron to E. E. Morgan's Sons—vessel to [illegible].

Bark Abbie Thomas, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rowden, Ardrossan July 18, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Skinfaxe, (Norw.,) Sewers, Iquique 90 ds., with nitrate of soda to Alsop & Chauncey—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn June 20; crossed the equator July 25, in lon. 30 30. Had fine weather to the equator, and from thence light westerly winds and calms.

Bark Kate, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Murphy, Newport, England 58 ds., with [illegible] to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage; Aug. 13, lat. 45 05, lon. 47, passed icebergs.

Brig Julia F. Carney, Colburn, Fernandina 12 ds., with lumber to W. A. Park—vessel to Scofield, Dearborn & Co.

Brig I. Staples, Merriman, Gloucester.

Brig Potomac, Carver, Bangor.

Schr. Henry Whitney, Andrews, Bridgeport, for Alexandria.

Schr. John Spofford, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. B. Bennett, French, Virginia.

Schr. Abigail Haynes, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Hoyt, Providence.

Schr. David Faunell, Hallman, Greenwich.

Schr. Roger Parmalee, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Atkins, Boston.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Rollins, Bridgeport.

Schr. Vandalia, Potter, Providence.

Schr. Eugenie, Snelgrove, White, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Batavia, for Liverpool; South Carolina, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk; bark Templar, for Barcelona.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Arr. brig Mohawk, from Glasgow; William Nash, from Surinam; schr. Angie Amesbury, from Savannah.

Also arr. brig Alice M., from London; reports Aug. 28, 4 A. M., in lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], [illegible].

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Arr. bark [illegible], from Calcutta; brig [illegible], from Surinam; schrs. Abbie Stronness, Port-au-Prince; [illegible], from Philadelphia; F. Larrabee, Andrews, from [illegible]; Lizzie Ames, New-Orleans; A. Grover, Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Philadelphia; schr. Tractive, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. E. and J. Palmer, for Baltimore; D. T. Kelley, for Baltimore, and Mary Holmes, for Providence.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 31.—Arr. schrs. A. Richards, Boston, for New-York; F. [illegible], Bangor, do.; Lucy Church, do.

Sld. brigs H. [illegible], Joseph Clark, J. W. Drisko and Elmira; schrs. J. J. Little, Delmont, Caroline Kienzle, C. W. [illegible], Julia, James Henry, Joseph P. Ames, L. D. Wentworth, F. Bates, Emily, Amanda Powers, E. Waterman, Hyena, A. Peters, Avon, Jane, Iris, (Br.,) Daniel [illegible], Wilmington, Lucinda, A. F. Randolph, Ella Brown, T. W. Allen, Charlestown, Cherub, Maggie D. Marston, Judge Tenney, E. Edwards.

Arr. whaling schr. Grace, M. Parker, Charleston Ground, and for Provincetown, 74 months out, 60 barrels whale, 180 barrels sperm; Rising Sun, Hatteras Ground, for Provincetown, 5 months out, 100 barrels whale, 120 barrels sperm oil; also, schrs. Josie, Elizabethport, for Salem; J. P. Mowry, Philadelphia for South New-Market, N. H.; Mary Stow, Saco, New-York; George Kilborn, Hoboken, Rockport, Mass.

Sld. brig Dunkeld, (Br.,) for New-York, and the entire fleet.

Sld. Bark Maypoche, for Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 1.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore bark Pembroke, from Aricello.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The United States ship Jamestown, was spoken to Aug. 5. All well. A mail-bag has been received from the Jamestown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Arr. United States steamer Saranac, from Mexican Ports, Panama, from New-Castle, N. S. W.

Sld. Templar, for New-York; Witch Wave, Callao.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—The steamer Washington cleared for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Thos. Owen, (of Portland,) Guptil, from Havana, before reported off Sandy Hook for orders, has been ordered, and proceeded to Perth Amboy to discharge.

A new steam-ship, (not yet named,) built at Mystic, and destined to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.'s line to Galveston, was towed to this port this morning to receive her engines and complete her fittings.

Spoken.

Aug. 24, lat. 29 50, lon. 79 20, spoke brig Frontier, from Portland, for Satilla River.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

MOBILLE, Sept. 1.—The steamer Europe, from New-York, for Glasgow, has arrived.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
Trunk Railroad
IN
NEW-YORK STATE,
PAYING
7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,
ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has 150 miles of road already completed and in profitable operation on the Northern section, extending from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern section of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its net earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,

which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.
Fifty Thousand Dollars
($50,000)
OF THE
Seven per cent. Gold Loan
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON,
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY.

The above lot of these Bonds will be sold at a very material reduction from the subscription price, and parties desiring to invest in the same will find it greatly to their advantage to call at once on

JOHN D. PRINCE,
NO. 7 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.

VENEERS.

GEORGE W. READ & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
have ready for exhibition and sale a choice and complete assortment of everything in their line, which they are prepared to sell at low prices.
Orders solicited.
Nos. 186, 188 and 170 Centre-st.
Factory—No. 291 Monroe-st. and No. 393 Madison-st.

PIANISTS' ACADEMY,
No. 118 East 23d-st.
will reopen on the 12th of September. Circular to be had at the Academy in a few days.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director,
No. 118 East 23d-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
THE "RUSSIAN BRACE"
be sure you get it. None are genuine FELT END SUSPENDERS, unless stamped with CLARK & FLAGG, inventors and patentees, on each pair.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from the foot of Harrison-st., Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown stage landing, Sundays.